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The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. XIV. PITTSBURGH, WEDNESDAY MORNING, JANUARY 17, 1877. NO. 110.

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FIRST EDITION.

HARRISBURG.

The Pennsylvania Legislature.

Bills Passed Second Reading and Laid Over--Remonstrance Against the Penitentiary Annex.

HARRISBURG, Pa., January 16, 1877.

SENATE.

The Senate met at eleven o'clock.

Senator McNeill presented a remonstrance from J. W. Chalfant, B. F. Jones and others, against the Penitentiary Annex bill.

Mr. Gilfillan reported from the committee favorably the supplement repealing the fourth section of an act incorporating the State Agricultural Society.

Mr. Davies, of the Judiciary Committee, offered a general supplement to the law of 1829, relating to the election of aldermen and justices.

Mr. Gazzam read in place an act to abolish the rule in Shelley's case.

Bills passed second reading on the calendar are as follows: Nos. 1, 2, 3, 7, 8, 9, 13, 15, 19, 20 and 21.

The following were laid over: Nos. 4, 5, 6, 10, 12, 16 and 22. Recommitted to General Judiciary, No. 11. Postponed for the present, No. 17. No. 1 was amended to include 1,500 copies in Welsh.

The Governor appointed and the Senate confirmed to day the following: Notaries Public, A. V. D. Watterson, Pittsburgh; Lewis R. Lindsay, Allegheny city; Christopher W. Smith, Franklin. Joshua W. Jones, Superintendent of Public Schools, for four years.

HOUSE.

The session was occupied endeavoring to fix the order of the day, calling yeas and nays on motion to adjourn, etc. No business was transacted.

THE SENATORIAL ELECTIONS.

BLAINE WALKS OVER THE COURSE IN MAINE.

AUGUSTA, January 16.—The vote for United States Senator, both for the short and long terms, was taken to-day in the Maine Legislature and was precisely the same in both cases. In the Senate, Blaine had 26 and Haines 2; in the House, Blaine had 113 and Haines 31, a strict party vote in both branches. There were ten absentees detained by the snow storm, which has blocked the roads and detained the trains.

FIRST BALLOT IN ILLINOIS.

SPRINGFIELD, ILLS., January 16.—At eleven o'clock this morning in the House Mr. Morrison presented the name of John A. Logan as a candidate for United States Senator in a brief eulogistic speech. Mr. Crooke, of Lasalle, and others seconded the nomination. Mr. Herrington nominated Governor John M. Palmer, paying an eloquent tribute to his personal and political character. The Independents nominated D. vid Davis as a man of peace by whom the Independents would be united and whom they would elect. In the Senate Logan and Palmer were nominated and also General Anderson by the Independents. The first informal ballot resulted in the House as follows: Logan 77, Palmer 67, Davis 7, Lathrop 1; in the Senate Logan 20, Palmer 22, Anderson 7, Washburne I. Haynes not voting.

SENATOR WINDOM RE ELECTED.

ST. PAUL, MINN., January 16.—Hon. William Windom was to-day re elected to the United States Senate for six years, beginning March 4th next, by the following vote: Senate—Windom 27, Wilkinson 11, scattering 2: House—Windom 70, Wilkinson 27, scattering 8. Windom over all on joint ballot 49.

BOUTWELL LEADS THE BALLOTING IN MASSACHUSETTS.

BOSTON, January 16.—Balloting for United States Senator began to-day. The result in the Senate was: Whole number of votes cast 40; necessary to a choice 21; Boutwell, 17; Hoar, 12; Abbott, 7; Rice, 4. Second ballot same as first. In the House the first ballot resulted: Whole number of votes cast 255; necessary to a choice 118; Boutwell, 78; Hoar, 76; Abbott, 55; Rice, 15; Bullock, 4; Seelye, 4; Charles Adams, Jr., 1; Henry L. Pierce, 1; Sanford, 1. Second ballot—Boutwell, 79; Hoar 77; Abbott 55; Rice 15; Seelye 4; Bullock 4; J. C. Sanford 1. Both Houses adjourned. The joint convention of both Houses to ballot for Senator will convene in the House at noon to-morrow.

ONE BALLOT IN NEBRASKA—HITCHCOCK AHEAD.

OMAHA, January 16.—But one ballot was held in Lincoln to-day for United States Senator, as follows: Hitchcock, 23; Briggs, 12; Saunders, 11; Cronse, 10; Nye, 3; the rest scattering. The Legislature adjourned till ten A. M. to-morrow. The Legislature

MICHIGAN — FERRY UNANIMOUSLY RE-ELECTED.

DETROIT, January 16.—Hon. T. W. Ferry was to-day re-elected to the United States Senate, receiving the unanimous Republican vote of the Michigan Legislature.

ARKANSAS—A ONE-SIDED VOTE FOR GARLAND.

LITTLE ROCK, January 16.—Both Houses of the General Assembly balloted for United States Senator, as follows: Senate—A. H. Garland, Democrat, 30; T. D. W. Yonlee, Republican, 1; there are thirty-one members of the Senate. House—A. H. Garland, 88; T. D. W. Yonlee, 7; absent 3. The House is composed of ninety-three members. One hundred and twenty-one votes were cast, of which Garland received 113. Out of eighteen Republican votes Garland received ten, of which five were colored. The Republicans voting for Garland said they did so because they regarded him as a safe Conservative Democrat who had brought peace and quiet to the State and would represent the whole people without regard to party.

An Instance of Futile Railway Legislation.

COLUMBUS, O., January 16.—The State Railroad Commissioner to-day sent to the House a communication in answer to resolutions calling on him for information as to whether the law relative to the heating and lighting of railroad cars is enforced by him. The communication states, first, that the provisions of sections one and two of the act to protect more effectually the lives of railway passengers from casualities by fire, have not been enforced by this office, the act, in prescribing the mode by which forfeitures for violating its provisions shall be received, apparently not contemplating such action by the Commissioner. Second, That the attention of the several companies operating lines of railroad in Ohio has been specially called to the provisions of the act named.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Indications for To-Day.—In the Ohio Valley and Lower Lake region, rising followed by falling barometer, nearly stationary followed by rising temperature, with southwest to southeast winds and generally clear weather in the east section and with northeast to southwest winds, generally cloudy weather and occasional light rain in the first. The rivers in the southern and western portions of the Middle States will probably rise, and the Ohio will continue rising and dangerous.

The annual meeting of the Chicago Board of Trade was held yesterday. The assets of that organization were shown by reports to be $179,000.

The Capital Removal bill was brought before the West Virginia Legislature again yesterday and referred to the Judiciary Committee by a vote of 50 to 12.

A San Diego, California, dispatch reports a heavy earthquake forty-five miles south. east of that city about noon Saturday. The vibrations ran from east to west, extending throughout the mountains to the border of the Cayon Valley.

E. W. Richards, Esq., acting as Coroner at the inquest at Ashtabula, gives notice that the funeral services and burial of the unrecognized remains of the victims of the disaster will take place on Friday, January 19, at half-past twelve o'clock.

The mail, passenger and express trains on all the Chicago roads yesterday were from one to twelve hours late. All trains have been dispatched from Chicago at their usual time. No accidents are reported so far. Two feet of snow is now on the ground.

Edward Hanlon will accept the challenge from Boyd, of New Castle-on-Tyne, to row at Toronto in the spring for $2,500 a side, Hanlon allowing $1,750 for expenses. He also intends putting up the forfeit at once for matches in the spring with Scharff, of Pittsburgh, and Wallace Ross, of New Brunswick.

An examination of the affairs of the late Major General John P. Bankson, of Philadelphia reveals, defalcations or discrepancies in his accounts amounting to $150,000. A number of city merchants and brokers are losers in amounts varying from $5,000 to $50,000; but the distillery company of which General Bankson was Secretary and Treasurer will lose nothing.

XLIV. CONGRESS.

SECOND SESSION.

WASHINGTON, D. C., January 16, 1877.

SENATE.

The Chair laid before the Senate a petition of lumbermen, vessel owners and others, of Manistee, Mich., asking an appropriation for the improvement of the harbor at that place. Referred.

Mr. Patterson presented the petition of D. H. Chamberlain, R. H. Greaves, F. L. Cardozo, R. B. Elliot, John R. Talbot and others, of South Carolina, and said he would not ask to have it read, but moved that it be printed in the *Record*.

Mr. Alcorn objected to anything being printed in the *Record* without being read.

The petition was then read and ordered printed in the *Record*. It sets forth that many of the statements in the petition of Wade Hampton, and others recently presented in the Senate, are untrue, and calculated to mislead the Senate, and many important facts are omitted. The petitioners then review at great length the condition of affairs in South Carolina, and claim that they were legally elected to their various offices.

Mr. Sherman, from the Committee on Finance, reported back the House bill authorizing the coinage of a standard silver dollar, and restoring its legal tender character without recommendation, and it was placed on the calendar.

In reporting the bill Mr. Sherman said the Senate having yesterday extended the time for the silver commission to submit its report, the committee did not deem it advisable to pass this bill now. He gave notice that when the bill should be considered, he would submit a substitute for it authorizing the coinage of a silver dollar of the weight of 412½ grains standard silver, and dollar to be a legal tender to the same extent and for the same purposes as United States notes, and to be issued in the redemption of United States notes on the demand of the holders; and the United States notes redeemed under this act shall be cancelled and held to be part of the sinking funds provided for by existing law, interest to be computed thereon as in the case of bonds redeemed. The second section of the bill authorizes the President to appoint three commissioners to attend and participate in the deliberations of any international monetary conference which may be called by one or more countries for the purpose of adopting a ratio or relative valuation on the gold and silver coinages of the different countries of the world. It was ordered that the substitute be printed.

Mr. Anthony submitted a resolution calling upon the President to transmit to the Senate, if not incompatible with the public interest, any correspondence with the diplomatic officers of the United States in Turkey, or any information in the possession of the Government in regard to the revolt in the Turkish provinces. Agreed to.

Mr. Patterson submitted a resolution recognizing the Chamberlain government in South Carolina as the lawful government of the State and declaring that it should be aided by the United States to the end that the laws may be enforced, and so forth. Referred to the Committee on Privileges and Elections.

At the expiration of the morning hour Mr. Withers called up the message of the President in regard to the occupation of Petersburg, Virginia, by military on election day and yielded the floor to his colleague, Mr. Johnston, who spoke at length on the subject.

After discussion at some length, Mr. Withers submitted the following:

Resolved, That the Committee on Judiciary be instructed to examine whether the construction of laws touching the election franchise promulgated by the Attorney General in general order No. 96 of the date of September 7, 1876, be correct, and that they report by bill or otherwise.

The resolution was agreed to and the Senate resumed consideration of the report of the Committee on Rules revising the rules for the government of the Senate, which were agreed to in Committee of the Whole and reported to the Senate.

Pending discussion, the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The Senate joint resolution authorizing the appointment of a committee to attend an international convention to inquire into the relative value of gold and silver was taken up, but subsequently laid on the table by a vote of 125 yeas to 104 nays.

A resolution to permit the Committee on the Privileges and Duties of the House to send for papers and persons, and to sit during the sessions of the House was adopted by a vote of yeas 149, nays 70.

Mr. Lynde, from the Judiciary Committee, made a report relative to the refusal of Messrs. Wells, Anderson, Cassanave and Skinner, members of the Louisiana Returning Board, to produce before the Committee on the Election in Louisiana certain papers demanded by said committee. The report concluded with a resolution directing the Sergeant-at-Arms to take into custody and bring before the bar of the House the above gentlemen.

Mr. Frye, a member of the Judiciary Committee, said when that report was agreed to in the committee there was no Republican member of the committee present. For his part he regarded the doctrine enunciated in it as monstrous. Adopt it and there was no sovereignty anywhere in the country that was not subject to be called before a committee of the House and compelled to produce its original records. Mr. Frye continued to debate the resolution at some length. In the course of his remarks he said that there had been one war for States' rights, and was it possible that the men who went into that war for States' rights had been so far converted by the spoils debate as to be ready to say to-day that a Congressional committee could take and carry away the archives of a State, of a State court or of a State returning board? It required that such a thing was done from Democratic investigating committees. Even to-day a committee of the House was committing the indecency of demanding from a national committee its whole manner of conducting a national campaign, its whole correspondence, all its telegrams, all its money collections, &c. He was happy to say as a member of that committee, that he had advised the putting in of everything, letters, telegrams, &c., for he knew perfectly well that there was nothing in them which would indicate any Republican fraud in Louisiana, Florida or South Carolina. He knew that that committee believed that the Republicans had carried those three States honestly and fairly and that they would be counted for R. B. Hayes, unless the Democrats of those States and of the United States should steal by fraud the votes of those States. (Contemptuous laughter on the Democratic side and in the galleries.) He hoped that the galleries would not help the Democratic side of the House in this debate.

Mr. Luttrell—I do not think the gentleman has the right to charge the Democratic party with stealing, when his Republican committee robbed poor orphans and widows in the departments to carry on the campaign. [Loud applause in the galleries.]

Mr. Frye—I did not know when I gave the gentleman from California liberty to ask a question, that he wanted to interject a little demagogical stump speech, that would meet the approval of the galleries on that side.

Mr. Luttrell—Do you deny it is so?—You are on the Republican National Committee and you know that poor widows and orphans of the departments were made to pay for the support of the campaign. [Loud calls to order on the Republican side.]

Mr. Frye—There is a committee of members of the House, intelligent members of the House, which is investigating that subject. The committee will find out and answer the gentleman shortly.

Mr. Luttrell attempted to make another remark but was informed by the Speaker that the gentleman from Maine was entitled to the floor. "Well sir," said Mr. Luttrell "he bulldozed them." [Laughter.]

Mr. Frye declared that the Republican committee had never addressed, demanded or asked contributions from such people as Mr. Luttrell had described. On the contrary, it had sent out a very polite request [contemptuous laughter], to gentlemen who were commissioned by the President and confirmed by the Senate to help to run the campaign.

Mr. Luttrell—Was it not understood that every one who declined to pay an assessment should be discharged?

Mr. Frye—It was not so understood and there never was a man asked twice for a contribution.

Mr. Luttrell—Because if he refused he was discharged.

Mr. Frye—And there never was a suggestion that anybody should be punished or threatened in case a contribution, and there never was any contribution whatever to the Republican National Committee from department clerks.

Mr. Cox, of New York, said that he would not follow the argument of the gentleman from, Maine which had been sufficiently answered by the badinage of the gentleman from California and by the ironical cheers of the galleries. The point before the House was simply whether the authority of the House should be disregarded by the Returning Board of Louisiana.

Mr. Kasson argued against the resolution because it would establish a precedent that a committee of the House could summon a Governor of a State to bring before it the papers of his office and could bring that high official to the bar of the House, degrading him by asking him to stand at the bar and answer for contempt. If one State officer could be so treated, any other State officer might be. If such State papers could be taken, any State paper could be taken and the archives of a State might be plundered. He denied the right of a committee of the House or a committee of both Houses, by resolution or by law, to insist upon an executive officer of a State bringing his official papers and producing them before it.

Mr. Garfield argued against the resolution and quoted authorities against the power therein asserted, referring among other things to the fact that in 1800 when the fathers were discussing a question of an election contest, they distinctly decided in a bill which passed one House in one form and another House in another form, the idea that a petition touching a question of how a vote went inside of a State should be presented or heard. He denied that any prince, or potentate, or Legislature, or Congress, or committee of Congress, could wag its tongue against an act of a State in that regard. He referred to the famous Pisquenimes fraud in 1844 by which the vote of Louisiana was given to Polk, and stated that no one then claimed the right to go behind the vote of a State to undo that outrageous and open fraud. He argued that the provisions of the Constitution in regard to a Presidential election were imperative and left no time or authority for contest, and he challenged the naming of any statesman who had ever claimed that Congress had power (within five limitations mentioned by him) to go inside of a State to look at the vote. If the votes of one State were examined, the votes of all the States might be and thus an election of President might be, at any time rendered impossible. He appealed to the Democratic side of the House to pause before it committed this act of assault and destruction on whatever there was of sovereignty in the thirty eight States of the Union.

Mr. Davis, of North Carolina, asked Mr. Garfield why it was that partisan committees had been sent to three Southern States by President Grant? [Excitement and applause in the galleries and general disorder.]

Mr. Garfield—If the galleries will stop their clatter I will answer. The gentlemen who went to Louisiana at the request of the President went there only as invited witnesses, and on our arrival we were asked by a Democratic committee to join them in helping to secure the count of all votes actually cast. We answered that we were not there to secure anything, but least of all were we there to direct anybody in Louisiana to violate the laws of that State. That was their business, not ours.

Mr. Davis—By what authority did the President invite them there?

Mr. Garfield—If the gentleman needs to know by what authority an American citizen travels anywhere in the United States, he will learn the authority by which I for one went to Louisiana.

Mr. Davis—Why was it that four years ago your party threw out the electoral votes of several States? [Calls to order and increased confusion.]

Mr. Hoar called attention to the disorder, and stated that it was only within the last two months that the practice of interrupting the proceedings by applause on the floor or galleries had arisen. He called upon the Speaker, before exciting matters would be presented, to enforce rigidly the rule, and to have it understood that any member who indulges in applause is guilty of disorder, and that if it is attempted in the galleries they shall be cleared.

The Speaker stated that the suggestion was a very proper one, but that it was a mistake to say that the practice had grown up within the last two months. The practice, however, was an evil which the present occupant of the chair had always checked and would continue to check.

Mr. Hoar—I withdraw absolutely the remark that the practice has grown up recently; but we all concur in the desirability of its being stopped.

The Speaker remarked in justice to the galleries that sometimes disorder occurred because the noise of conversation on the floor. He would, however, rigidly prevent applause. The debate then proceeded.

Mr. Wood, of New York, requested that the gentleman from Ohio [Garfield] had seen fit to close an otherwise admirable argument by a mere partisan allusion, which was entirely unnecessary to the proper discussion of the present matter. He wanted no partisan influence or reflection to enter into the discussion, and wanted the question determined in principles higher than party principles. He held that the States had not the sole power to appoint electors. They had the power to appoint them under certain restrictions, and it necessarily followed that it devolved on Congress to ascertain whether that power had been executed in accordance with the Constitution placed certain limitations on the States, not on Congress, as the gentleman from Ohio [Garfield] maintained.

Mr. Lawrence proceeded to argue against the resolution, and in the course of his discussion he was met with suggestions about interference with State authorities in the Oregon case.

In response to these suggestions, Mr. Garfield expressed the hope that if there was no right to inquire into that fraud without violating the Constitution of Oregon, Mr. Tilden would be counted for. [Ironical laughter on the Democratic side.]

The previous question was then seconded and the resolution went over until to-morrow.

The Speaker laid before the House a communication from E. W. Barnes, the recusant witness, declaring that the answer which he caused to be made last before the bar of the House was made in good faith, and that he was entirely willing to produce also the papers demanded, if it were in his power, and that he would make every effort to obtain said messages, and asking that he be permitted to make the attempt, promising that if he was unable to do so he should place himself in the custody of the Sergeant at-Arms.

On motion of Mr. Hunton, the communication was referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. Hunton, from the Judiciary Committee, reported a resolution permitting William Orton, now in the custody of the Sergeant-at-Arms, to proceed under his charge to New York for the purpose of consulting his physician, and providing that he should return to Washington on Friday. Adopted.

The House then adjourned.

CRIMES AND CASUALTIES.

Miss Susie Hall, living on Bank street, Cleveland, was so badly burned by an explosion of a coal oil lamp Monday night that she cannot recover.

Mary Servoise, aged twenty-seven, committed suicide last evening at Evansville by saturating a towel with eight ounces of chloroform and holding it over her mouth until she died.

An unknown man was found dead early yesterday morning along the side of the Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati Railroad track in Cleveland. It is supposed that a passing train killed him.

The deficiency in the National Bank of Fishkill, New York, amounts to over $100,000, and will possibly reach $130,900. Some of those who made heavy overdrafts were negotiating yesterday to pay up. The run on the savings bank of that place yesterday drew out $30,000. The latter bank is sound.

By the explosion of a boiler attached to a threshing machine on the farm of Albion Bradbury, at Bloomington, Hennepin county, Minnesota, J. D. Layman, Lucius Layman, his son, and Charles Bradbury, a lad of three years, were instantly killed. Mr. Layman's head, from the neck up, was literally blown to atoms.

The St. Louis *Globe-Democrat's* special from Kansas City says that three small children belonging to a negro woman living in Liberty, Clay county, Missouri, were burned to death Monday. It appears that their mother went out to spend the day and locked them in the house, which took fire during the afternoon and before the flames could be put out they perished and their remains were nearly consumed.

At Dayton, Ky., a suburb of Covington, Monday night, Mrs. Minnie Blasen, wife of a carpenter, arose from her bed after the family had retired and without arousing her husband, dressed herself, took her two-day-old infant and, repeating the act, threw herself and babe into the stream and was drowned. About midnight her husband awoke and, missing his wife and child, started out to search for them, and was unsuccessful until this morning, when looking into the stream at the Dayton wharf, he saw her body with her babe tightly clasped in death in the water. Assistance was at once rendered, and the bodies of the mother and child were drawn out. It is thought she was deranged.

Diaz Defeats Iglesias—Quiroga Shot.

GALVESTON, January 16.—The *News'* Brownsville special says: "General Diaz failed to effect a compromise with Iglesias. He attacked the force of Iglesias on Guana Justo, commanded by General Antillon, on the 3d inst., and Antillon was defeated and surrendered his whole army and all his material of war to General Ignacio Martinez. Iglesias has asked to be allowed to retire to private life. General Quiroga, according to promise, supported Lerdo until November 30. He then surrendered over 5,000 men and a large amount of war material to General Trevius, and retired to his ranche. Under the pretext that he was fomenting trouble, he was arrested, tried and condemned and, according to a telegram, he was shot on the 11th inst."

A Big Mining Law Suit.

SAN FRANCISCO, January 16.—Legal proceeding were commenced to-day in the District Court at Eureka, Nevada, by the Eureka Consolidated Mining Company against the Richmond Mining Company to recover damages alleged to have been sustained by the encroachments of the defendant on the grounds of the plaintiff. The exact amount at issue not yet ascertained. The Surveyor's report estimates the amount of ore taken from the plaintiff's ground at forty thousand tons, valued in the neighborhood of $2,500,000. The Richmond mine is owned by English capitalists.

The Louisville, Paducah and Southwestern Railroad, with all it belongings, was transferred yesterday to the officers of the Louisville, Nashville and Great Southern Line, making the latter perhaps the largest road in the South.

SECOND EDITION.

The National Capital.

The Cabinet Considers the New Orleans Difficulty.

Packard Must Make an Effort to Sustain Himself.

Rights Not Worth Defending Are Not Worth Enjoying.

Tracing the Oregon Corruption to Tilden.

Innocuous Exposition of Republican Telegrams.

HOT DISCUSSION IN THE HOUSE.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., January 16, 1877.

The New Orleans Troubles Discussed in the Cabinet.

At a meeting of the Cabinet to-day, a number of dispatches from New Orleans, bearing upon the pending political controversy there, were submitted for consideration. Among them was one from Nicholls to the President assuring him that the members of the Legislature were acting in harmony with him and did not intend to interfere with the electoral vote. A dispatch from General Augur in response to a request for advice by Packard for assistance to reinstate the Supreme Court represented by Chief Justice Ludeling in the building of which they were dispossessed by order of the interest of Nicholls. There were also presented a communication from a representative of the Packard government now in Washington containing an order telegraphed North from the New Orleans *Democrat*, the Nicholls' organ, and a despatch from the Nicholls' Mayor of New Orleans, prepared by United States Marshal Petkin. The dispatches and papers were discussed at some length, but without any decision as to future action. The sentiment of the Cabinet meeting expressed generally was to the effect that the Packard government had done nothing to require the Federal Government to render a decision; that the theory of the Constitution is that a State government must exhibit itself antagonized to usurpation and force before the General Government steps in; that if rights are not worth defending, they are not worth enjoying. This has always been the policy of the General Government, and it will be observed in the present instance.

Tracing Home the Oregon Corruption.

W. L. Scott, of Erie, has been subpœnaed by the Committee on Privileges and Elections to appear and explain his connection with the Oregon electoral frauds, and to close the Oregon investigation. Colonel Pelton's testimony to-day is considered by members of the committee as conclusive evidence that Mr. Scott was an inspiring agent in the Oregon electoral farce, and that Tilden knew the money was sent and for what purpose.

The Joint Committee's Efforts at Compromise.

The committees on counting the electoral vote held another joint session to-day. The impression prevails that they are approaching an agreement upon a general proposition to be submitted to the two Houses to-morrow. Members of the committee are still very reticent, though they speak hopefully of the general result. It is quite evident from the character of their expressions that they have abandoned all idea of devising a line of settlement which will constitute a declaration of principles to govern the action of the President of the Senate and the two Houses in the counting of the vote, and now confine themselves to devising some acceptable method of arbitration which they hope will meet the case. It is possible that some thing of this kind will be agreed upon, though even this is doubtful. It is certain, from the opinions expressed by members of either party in both Houses, that neither party is in concert as to anything which will give the other an advantage.

The Democrats Demoralized.

Mr. Chandler's telegram to Oregon to look out for the Democrats, taken in connection with the revelations in the Senate committee in regard to the $5,000 given them in New York, has somewhat demoralized the Democrats. They do not undertake to explain the singular coincidence.

WASHINGTON, D. C., January 16, 1877.

PELTON'S STORY ABOUT THAT $8,000.

Colonel W. T. Pelton was to-day before the Senate committee investigating the Oregon electoral business. Witness suggested to Mr. Jordan, Cashier of the Third National Bank of New York, that he call on Mr. Harrison. He told Jordan that it was desired that certain gentlemen in Oregon should have a credit for $8,000. It seemed that litigations would arise from the ineligibility of Watts in Oregon, and Mr. Hubbard, Chairman of the Oregon Democratic Committee, suggested the necessity of having money to defray the legal expenses. Witness spoke to Mr. Scott, member of the Democratic National Committee, on December 5th about the $8,000. Nothing was said about security. Mr. Patrick went to Oregon in November or in December last. Patrick had large mining interests in Salt Lake and went to look after them. Witness does not know that Dimond paid Cronin $2,000 and Patrick $1,000. Witness supposed that Jordan understood he [witness] did not want the $8,000 transaction made public. Not a dollar was sent to any State for strictly legitimate purposes. The Democratic National Committee defrayed the expenses of the party of gentlemen who united some of the Southern States after the election. He did not know that the $8,000 was actually used in Oregon or that a check was drawn payable to Charles Dimond in favor of Ladd & Bush. He don't remember receiving an unsigned dispatch from Oregon in December last, saying it was necessary that the $8,000 be sent to that State. The Democratic committee had correspondence with ex-Senator Casserly who was requested to go to Oregon, but he could not go and sent a brief.

Before the examination of Colonel Pelton was concluded, Senator Morton stated that he [Morton] was obliged to leave, and desired that Pelton be present to-morrow, when he will be examined further.

ARRIVAL OF SPECIE AND NOTES FROM CALIFORNIA.

The Treasury clerks, detailed to convey funds to San Francisco and return, reached here with about five million dollars, of which two and a half million is gold and the other half in mutilated legal tenders, fractional currency and national bank gold notes and national bank gold notes. The paper money will be destroyed. The legal tenders and fractional currency will be replaced by other legal tenders and silver, and the national bank gold notes placed on account of reduction of circulation of the banks.

ORTON AGAIN SUBPŒNAED.

William Orton, President of the Western Union Telegraph Company, has been subpœnaed as a member of the Executive Committee in an *omnibus* subpœna, which requires all the members to appear before the Committee on Privileges and Elections of the Senate.

THE UNITED STATES TROOPS ONLY TO PRESERVE THE PEACE.

The President to day received telegrams from General Augur conveying the information that Governor Packard had applied to him for assistance to reinstate the Supreme Court in the building of which they had been dispossessed and to otherwise enforce Packard's proclamation, and that he had informed Governor Packard that he did not understand the instructions as authorizing the use of troops for any such purpose, but he had referred the matter to the President. The President replied to General Augur that his understanding of his instructions was correct and that the forces under his command are not to be used except to prevent a breach of public peace by either of the opposing political parties.

More Damaging Testimony About the Ashtabula Bridge.

CLEVELAND, January 16.—The *Leader's* Ashtabula special says that the inquest was resumed at ten A. M. E. Beeabout, Chief Engineer of the Canton Bridge Company, was sworn. He has examined the wrecked bridge, and found that the braces were attached to the angle blocks in an insufficient manner, and that some of them had slipped out of place. He found some of the braces with the ends slipped away to accommodate the sag, thereby impairing the area of the sections, thereby impairing their ability to perform their duties. He thinks this was a very material injury to the structure.

Rains in California yesterday have, it is hoped, terminated the severe drought in that State and afford ground for hopes that the crops will be good.

FOREIGN NEWS.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

The Eastern Troubles.

LORD SALISBURY AND THE SULTAN—DECLARATION OF ENGLAND'S POLICY.

LONDON, January 16.—The *Standard's* special from Constantinople says that the Marquis of Salisbury, in his interview with the Sultan Sunday, in order to disabuse his Majesty's mind of any idea formed from the reports which had been purposely circulated in Constantinople to the effect that he [Salisbury] was at variance with his colleagues in the British Cabinet, read a telegram from the Earl of Beaconsfield which declares that Lord Salisbury has the entire approval and support of the Government and that Turkey, if she rejects the proposals of the Powers, has nothing to expect from England. The Sultan was much impressed by Lord Salisbury's remarks, but merely said the question must be decided by the Porte.

EMPHATIC DECLARATION FROM MIDHAT PASHA.

PESTH, January 16.—A correspondent of the *Pesther Lloyds* had an interview with Midhat Pasha Monday, and reports that the Grand Vizier then declared in the most positive manner that he would never accept an international commission or any foreign control over the appointment of Governors under any form whatever.

THE PROPOSED COMMISSION—POSSIBLE RUPTURE OF DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS BETWEEN RUSSIA AND TURKEY.

LONDON, January 17.—The Constantinople correspondents of the *Telegraph* and *News* both respresent that, according to the proposals as now submitted to the Porte, the commission of supervision would have no executive power, but would merely watch the execution of reforms and report their observations to the ambassadors at Constantinople.

The Vienna correspondent of the *News* reports that Midhat Pasha has taken an unusual step in inviting the Catholic, Armenian, Greek and Bulgarian patriarchs to memorialize the Porte to defend their interests in the decides on the Porte's answer. The council will meet Thursday and the conference Saturday.

A dispatch from Vienna to the *Daily Telegraph* says that General Ignatieff, at last Monday's sitting of the conference, began giving notice of his withdraw in the event of refusal by the Porte, did not, like other plenipotentiaries, state that he intended to leave Constantinople in case of a charge d' affairs. It is probable, therefore, if the Turks refuse the last proposals, that diplomatic relations between Turkey and Russia will not be at once broken off.

Count Andrassy has returned to Vienna from Pesth to confer with Prince Auersperg on the critical situation.

SERVIA INCLINING HER EAR TOWARD PEACE.

LONDON, January 17.—The *Times'* dispatch from Belgrade says that the partisans of Russia declare that the Russian volunteers were removed from Servia on account of insubordination, and will be replaced by regular troops from Russia in a few days at most. It is stated that the Porte has sent a telegraphic dispatch advising Servia to make peace immediately, as the armistice beyond the first of March will be granted, and if peace is not then concluded, the Turks will march on Belgrade. If this report be confirmed further efforts to decide in favor of peace unless Russia gives her positive assurances of powerful support.

Germany.

THE PRINCESS MARIE DYING—THE COMPOSITION OF THE REICHSTAG.

BERLIN, January 16.—Princess Marie, sister of the Empress and wife of Prince Charles of Prussia, is dying. Official returns show that sixty-three Conservatives have been elected to the Riechstag. The Conservatives will consequently be able to elect the first Vice President, who has hitherto been chosen by the Progressists. The members elected are classified with regard to their attitude toward the Empire as follows: Supporters of the Empire, 194; opponents of the Empire, 133.

FOREIGN NOTES.

J. Meredith Read, American Minister, had an audience with the King of Greece yesterday.

The Grand Council of Turkey, to decide on the Porte's reply to the last proposals of the Powers, will meet to-day or to morrow.

A dispatch from Constantinople states that several plenipotentiaries have requested an audience with the Sultan for the purpose of taking leave.

A telegram from Paris announces that M. Max Outrey has been appointed Minister of France to the United States, and that M. De Marcere, Minister of the Interior, has been offered the Presidency of the group of the Left Center.

The steamships Adriatic and Suevia, from New York, the Circassian, from Portland, and the Indiana, from Philadelphia, arrived out at London. The Assatia, from New York, has arrived at Moville, and the Rotterdam, from Rotterdam, at New York.

NEW ORLEANS.

The Situation Unchanged—The Rebel Legislature Profuse in Promises.

NEW ORLEANS, January 16.—There is no change in the political situation since last evening. The Democrats have recovered from the depression caused by the President's telegram to General Augur and are again hopeful, while the Republicans maintain that the telegram foreshadows an early and complete recognition of their government. At noon Governor Packard had not received any reply to his requisition upon General Augur for the restoration of the court house. The city is remarkably quiet and there is no change in the situation. Sheriff Handy refuses to recognize the writs of *habeas corpus* issued by Judge Shaw for the Assistant Sergeants-at-Arms of the Republican Senate, who are in the parish prison. In the Democratic House to-day a joint resolution was unanimously adopted to the effect that the policy of kindness, fair and equitable treatment toward the colored people of the State announced by Governor Nicholls in his Baton Rouge speech, and his letter to Pinchback on the 12th, is indorsed, and will be strictly adhered to by the Legislature.

THE PRESIDENT SIMPLY DESIRES THE PRESENT STATUS MAINTAINED.

NEW ORLEANS, January 16.—The following, published in an extra to-night, causes much rejoicing among the Democrats and is regarded by the citizens generally as preventing any collision between the opposing parties:

WASHINGTON, D. C., January 16, 1877.

To General C. C. Augur, General Commanding, New Orleans:

Your understanding of the President's telegram of the 14th is correct. The President desires me to repeat to you that he wishes the present status throughout the State maintained until the Congressional committees now in Louisiana return.

J. D. CAMERON,
Secretary of War.

THE LATEST MOVEMENTS OF THE PARTIES.

Chief Justice Ludeling to-day filed with Chairman Morrison, of the House committee, a lengthy brief showing the titles of himself and associates as justices of the Supreme Court of Louisiana. Representatives Jenks, Townsend and Field spoke for the Nicholls people to-night. The six Assistant Sergeants-at-Arms of the Republican Senate who were arrested by the Nicholls' police were released to-night on bail.

THE INDIAN TROUBLES.

Sitting Bull Again Defeated and Barely Escapes—Five Sioux Chiefs Shot at Tongue River.

CHICAGO, January 16.—The following was received at military headquarters to-day, dated St. Paul, Minn., January 16:

Adjutant General, Division of Missouri:

A dispatch received from Colonel Miles, *via* Bozman, states that on the 18th of December three companies of the Fifth Infantry, under Lieutenant Bell, with Gatling, struck Sitting Bull's camp on Red Water and defeated him with the loss of all the property in the camp and sixty mules and ponies. The Indians escaped with little besides what they had on their persons.

[Signed] ALFRED H. TERRY,
Brigadier General.

A telegram from the Yongue river cantonment says that on the 17th of December five prominent Sioux chiefs approached the post about noon with a flag of truce. When within a few hundred yards of the post, and before their approach was known to a single officer or soldier of the garrison, they were pounced upon and killed by Crow scouts who belong to the post. General Miles was indignant beyond measure at the bloody tragedy, both on account of its atrocity and by reason of the possible importance of their mission.

FIRE RECORD.

At Clear Water, Minnesota, Sunday night, a fire destroyed the flour mill and stock of Davis & Beal. Loss $43,000 to $47,000; insurance $21,000.

The Cincinnati *Commercial's* Decatur, Ind., special says that a fire there yesterday morning, originating in L. Yazer's furniture store, destroyed about eight business buildings. The total loss is $15,000, with no insurance.

PRESENTMENT EXTRAORDINARY

The Grand Jury's Compliments to Judge Stowe—They Reverse the Court on the "Public Building" Question—Judge Stowe Reaffirms His Opinion and Puts a

The Commercial.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 17, 1877.

THAT Louisiana NICHOLLS has been nailed to the counter as a base coin.

THERE is not an instance in the history of the Republican party where its leaders tried to reverse the decision of the ballot box by a resort to arms.

THE most sensible of the Democratic leaders are becoming extremely disgusted with TILDEN, which is a hopeful sign for the future of the country.

WATTERSON is the Adjective-General of the Great Rule-or-Ruin party. In trickle by trickle of protracted rhetoric, through drop by drop of overflavored style, he exhausts his Shakespearian passions in its Macbethian service.

TILDEN might possibly get a portion of his "bar'l of money" back, after HAYES' inauguration, by suing such papers as the New York *Express*, Chicago *Times* and Cincinnati *Enquirer* for slander in furnishing the Republicans with such damaging charges against him, thereby defeating him for the Presidency.

THE plan of JOHN MORRISSEY for settling the Presidential question is to flip up a copper and award the office accordingly as it comes down—head for HAYES and tail for TILDEN. But the plan of the House is better. It insists upon its right to reject the vote of any State; and by sticking to it the result is sure to be heads they win and tails we lose. That is a much surer game for the Democracy than MORRISSEY'S.

THE Democrats of the Pennsylvania Legislature have, in both Houses, put themselves on record as opposed to a fair count of the electoral vote and to a peaceful recognition of the declaration of that vote. We infer that they are unanimously opposed to what is fair in elections and that they are as unanimously pledged to violence to support the Democratic House of Representatives in its efforts to bulldoze the Democratic candidate for President into office.

IT IS reported that WADE HAMPTON is about to put the friendship of his Northern capitalist friends to a very businesslike test: he wants a loan, and he is going under the forms of law to apply to them for it. In order to carry on his rump Government he must have funds, and in the present impoverished condition of his State it is out of the question to obtain them at home. It is also extremely doubtful whether he can persuade any Northern capitalists to supply them.

THE refusal of Germany to officially take part in the Exhibition of 1878 has created neither surprise nor indignation. The French discount the abstention as a further inning for them, and they are going to work more eagerly than ever to ensure that their enterprise be not only a success, but a triumph. The "space" intended for Germany will be converted into an "Arctic Regions and Woman's Land section," devoted to paleocrystic seas, aquariums, octopuses and Esquimaux.

WE ARE glad to notice that, both before and since the conference with General HAYES at Columbus, Mr. WHEELER, the Vice President-elect, has taken the strongest possible stand against all attempts at a compromise of the Presidential question. He is confident and firm in the belief that he and HAYES were honestly elected and, so believing, he is prepared to insist upon a full recognition of his rights. The Republicans of the country are unanimously against any and every proposition of compromise.

EX-SPEAKER GALUSHA A. GROW, in a letter in the New York *Tribune* on the counting of the electoral votes, holds that "the President of the Senate, as the custodian of the returns and in the receiving and opening (and in everything that he has to do with them), is an official servant of the Government in that respect for a specific duty, and in its performance he is clearly not the presiding officer (as such) of either House or of the two Houses, so as to be subject to their directions in any way, except under joint rule or positive law."

SAUCE for the goose is sauce for the gander; and now that the House Democrats, uneasy over the Oregon investigation of MORTON'S committee, have called before the KNOTT committee the members of the Republican National Committee to ascertain how they conducted the Presidential campaign, Senator MORTON should summon the Democratic committee, and even Governor TILDEN himself. It would be decidedly interesting to have him tell how much of his own money he spent upon the St. Louis Convention, and during the campaign.

A STRONG lobby effort is being made to revive the BATCHELDER sewing machine patent, which has come to be regarded as the controlling sewing machine patent, to which nearly all the other like interests are tributary, and which expires in June next. This patent was granted in 1849, and has been twice extended—once by the Patent Office and once by an act of Congress. It is stated to be worth over $2,000,000 annually to the combination owning it—and that, in all conscience, is enough. The bread-winners should have a chance now.

THE Cooperstown *Freeman's Journal*, a leading and respected Democratic paper, says: "Where there are duplicate certificates which shall be counted? Those which the several State authorities, authorized by law to do so, have certified to be regular. From this conclusion we see no escape. We must be governed by the law, no matter what injustice may thereby be inflicted on an individual, or party, or a section of the Union, trusting to a sense of justice on the part of the people to right all wrong." This is good common sense; and an adherence to this will secure HAYES' election beyond a doubt.

Now that PINCHBACK has joined the Democrats it will be in order for the Democratic papers to take back all the vile and dirty things they said about him when he was a Republican. They will have to begin soon, too, for the job is a huge one, and will tax their energies for some time to come. As for the Republicans, they have nothing specially unkind to say of him, but we notice but few tears shed over his departure. The nearest approach to grief we have yet seen is the following from the St. Louis *Globe-Democrat*:

> Dearest Pinchy thou hast left us,
> But thy loss we will not feel,
> For 'twas Tilden who bereft us:
> May he all our Bummers steal.

THE New York *Journal of Commerce*, a Democratic newspaper of pronounced views, declares that MR. WATTERSON'S plan to bring "one hundred thousand peaceful Democrats" to Washington is "a mischievous proposition," and says:

> The right of petition is sacred, and should be freely exercised at this juncture. But petitions can do no good if they represent only the preconceived views and known ambition of a party. And they can only do mischief when backed up by the imposing physical demonstrations suggested by the *Courier-Journal*. The National Democratic Committee will show their good sense if they decline to accept the advice of the party convention which met at Columbus, Ohio, January 8, in favor of calling a national convention to meet at Washington on Monday, February 12.

THE merchants in New York are again waking up to a full realization of the fact that the enormous expense attending the handling of freight from the West when it arrives at that city by rail is steadily driving trade away from it and concentrating it at other ports where the charges are not so crushing. The Cheap Transportation Association of New York declares that the annual expense of handling and carting the tonnage of New York between the railway depots and the wharves is $26,000,000, on an estimated cost of $2 per ton, and more than the average gross earnings of the trunk railroad lines. Boston, Philadelphia and Baltimore all have arrangements for the delivery of freight at the wharves by the railroads, free of all charge for hauling, while New York seems unwilling to take a single step in that direction.

THAT the American Indian is not incapable of civilization is amply shown by reference to the thousands who are now engaged in the pursuits and enjoying the benefits and reaping the rewards of industrial life. The Indians in Western New York, for instance, numbering about five thousand, live on a reservation which they cultivate after the manner of the whites, with encouraging success. They have thirty-one schools among them, mainly taught by native teachers, and the pupils' progress is said to be quite as satisfactory as in the case of white children. An enumeration of the Indians, recently made, shows a total of 5,034, an increase of seventy-nine over the previous year. There remain now less than 300,000 Indians in the United States, and it would be a most humiliating confession that, being capable of a higher and better life, there are not humanity and liberality sufficient in this great Republic to lift them up to it. We believe that the suggestions made by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs in his recent report, of the concentration of all or most of the tribes within a comparatively limited and compact territory; the granting of land in severalty to the heads of families, and vesting in each the title to a distinct tract, which shall be inalienable for a term of years, and then only among themselves; and, finally, the enactment by Congress of proper laws governing all, and the establishment among them of Federal courts, which shall punish crime, administer civil and criminal justice, and protect each in all his rights as a citizen, in a manner similar to that prescribed for the government of the Territories of the United States, would, if faithfully carried out, prove a long step in the direction of a logical and permanent settlement of the whole question. In their present condition, scattered as they are in small bands throughout the length and breadth of the Union, each tribe a law unto itself, having no well ascertained rights of person or property, with no system of jurisprudence except what may be found in the crude and often absurd traditions and usages of the particular tribe, it is impossible that the influence of the Government, however well directed, can be made highly effective. Nor can we expect much interest to be manifested in the improvement of property or in the advantages which would arise from individual ownership, where land is the property of all and at the same time the property of none—when no person can claim a single acre as his own. This is true even among the most enlightened and intelligent peoples, and must be still truer when applied to savages or semi-barbarians. With a policy as rational as that to be found among the whites, one that is consistent and unvarying and universal in its application, with just laws fearlessly executed, with rights of persons and property clearly defined and their infringement severely and speedily punished, and with the various tribes placed upon reservations contiguous to each other, so as to be under the constant and efficient supervision of the Government, there is no good reason why the final and successful solution of this vexed problem might not soon be reached.

THE more practical education now the better for black and white.—*New York Express.*

Very true. And those journals which, like the *Express*, are eager for a restoration of Bourbon dominion, with all its ignorant and corrupting tendencies, may obtain a very significant suggestion as to the character of the civilization which prevails in those States where Democracy is in the ascendancy, by a study of the table of statistics showing the relative amount of money devoted, in the several States of the Union, to purposes of education, contained in the last annual report of the United States Commissioner of Education. The great white State of Georgia, which gave TILDEN 80,000 majority, gives $1 10 per capita annually for the education of its children, while the little State of Massachusetts pays for the same purpose $22 per capita. Mississippi when under Republican rule gave nearly four times as much per capita to school purposes as does Georgia. It is, perhaps, because General EATON has made prominent such facts as this that the Democrats threaten to abolish the Bureau of Education. "It is," recently said one of their number, "an insult to the people of the States. It is a usurpation of centralism." The following is the table:

States and Territories.	Per capita of enumeration.	Per capita of census.
Massachusetts	$22 00	$20 00
Connecticut	11 80	12 52
District of Columbia	11 57	19 51
Arizona	9 69	42 41
Colorado	9 98	17 33
Rhode Island	9 37	12 98
Montana	9 44	14 98
Nebraska	7 76	11 42
Ohio	7 75	10 57
Vermont	7 04	8 89
Indiana	6 78	9 61
Iowa	6 72	9 39
Michigan	6 67	11 97
New Hampshire	6 57	7 31
New Jersey	6 50	9 50
Minnesota	5 74	9 29
Maine	5 54	7 63
Utah	5 15	9 53
Maryland	5 01	9 68
Kansas	5 00	5 93
Arkansas	4 06	10 15
Dakota	3 92	7 06
Wisconsin	3 64	6 05
West Virginia	2 92	4 68
Mississippi	2 45	7 89
Louisiana	2 45	9 40
Florida	1 90	4 85
Virginia	1 83	5 05
South Carolina	1 78	3 86
Tennessee	1 64	3 53
Georgia	1 10	2 78
California	....	17 09

Delaware gives neither of the above items, but reports an expenditure of $9 64 per capita of average attendance.

SENATOR CAMERON, of Wisconsin, was one of those Conservative Republicans who feared to believe the reports of outrages by the Democrats of the South, and who was inclined to regard all allegations of violence as simply so much political bosh. He was appointed on the special committee to visit Mississippi and inquire into the facts of the election in 1875 in that State, and went there with a bias in favor of the Democrats; but he returned shocked and horrified at the revelations and satisfied that the half had not yet been told. He was also sent on the Senate committee appointed at this session to investigate the late election in South Carolina. The New York *Times* gives an abstract of what he reports concerning his visit, and as his testimony is not that of a partisan, but of an impartial witness, it is that which is of more weight. The *Times* says:

> Senator Cameron speaks freely of the work of the committee, and of the situation in South Carolina. He says there is in very bad condition of affairs. Nearly every white man in the State has been driven into the Democratic party, or at least into voting the Democratic ticket. Six of the circuit judges were Republicans, but they all voted for Hampton, and most of them for Tilden. The Democrats had agreed that they would give no recognition to any white man who voted the Republican ticket. They would not buy of them, nor sell to them; would not have business relations with them, and would not recognize them socially. The witnesses who testified before the committee were generally under restraint, and it had been reported that some of the witnesses from Laurens county had been punished on their return. District Attorney Corbin has gone to ascertain the facts. It is alleged that those who had been working by the month have been discharged, and others having rented lands have been refused a renewal of the lease.
>
> The weakness of Chamberlain government without Federal support is undisputed. It would be overthrown very shortly by the rifle clubs under Democratic orders. Senator Cameron speaks of General M. C. Butler, of Hamburg massacre notoriety, as the real leader of the Democrats of the State, while Wade Hampton is more useful as a figurehead.

THE situation of affairs at Harrisburg, upon the question of arming the State for defense in any emergency that may arise out of the Presidential question, is thus fully detailed by the Harrisburg correspondent of the Philadelphia *Press*:

> There has been considerable conversation in Republican circles since the late caucus on the subject of a bill which Representative Long proposed to offer for consideration. No one as yet, save your correspondent, is able to give the facts. Here they are: After the question of adjournment had been discussed in the Thursday night gathering Mr. Long stated that he had a bill which has been prepared in Washington and sent to this city, and had here been submitted to the Governor and approved by him, providing for the appropriation of a million dollars to arm and equip the National Guard of Pennsylvania, to be used in case of an emergency at Washington. The announcement of such a bill created the most intense excitement in the caucus. Mr. Long was assailed on all sides to divulge the authorship of the bill, which he declined to do, only repeating that it was proposed at Washington and approved by the authorities there and here. After an excited discussion, in which emphatic language was used for and against the bill, it was decided to appoint a committee of conference with Governor Hartranft, ascertain his views, and report the result to this caucus, which is called for Wednesday. The following committee was then appointed to submit the measure to Governor Hartranft: Senators St. Clair and Everhart, Representatives Long, Morgan and Huhn. The conference will take place to-morrow, and if Governor Hartranft approves the movement the million dollars will be appropriated, and Pennsylvania will have at least fifty thousand men ready by the middle of February for any emergency which may demand their service in the defense of the Constitution and the Government. Governor Hartranft has already had informal knowledge of the bill in question, but with his usual reticence declines all conversation on the subject until he meets the caucus committee. The caucus on Wednesday will be the most important deliberation of Pennsylvania Republicans since General Lee surrendered at Appomattox Court House.

THE Democratic papers were much elated at the idea that the party had successfully entrapped GRANT into a recognition of the NICHOLLS government in Louisiana, upon condition that the NICHOLLS Legislature should elect his brother-in-law CASEY to the United States Senate; but it is plain that they have been mistaken in their man. Whatever may have been CASEY'S intentions in the matter, the President is too good a Republican and too honest a man to barter away his decisions in the manner suggested. He has, from the start, shown a decided inclination to recognize the PACKARD government; and his notice to NICHOLLS that he will immediately make such recognition if NICHOLLS attempts to carry out his usurpation, is simply a premonition of the decision that will ultimately be reached. There probably never was the slighest reason for believing that the President could become a party to any such bargain; but your average Democrat always measures other people's corn in his own bushel, and knowing full well that his party would enter into that or any similar arrangement, if it got the opportunity, he naturally supposes that GRANT would do the same thing. He and all his kind have now found out their mistake.

CONCERNING Florida, and the result of the investigation of her vote at the late election, the *National Republican* says:

> The Senate committee which went to Florida to investigate the election in that State returned yesterday. Senator Sargent, Chairman of the committee, in conversation last evening stated that the results of the investigation would be conclusive proof of the right of the Republicans to claim the State. He said that the committee experienced much difficulty in obtaining testimony, owing to the fact that nearly every white man was engaged in throwing obstacles in their way. The work was, however, thoroughly performed. As an instance of the results of the investigation, Senator Sargent referred to Archu precinct No. 2, where the Democrats claimed 136 votes, and conceded only 100 to the Republicans. The committee has obtained affidavits proving that 320 Republican votes were cast, and only 13 Democratic votes could be accounted for even by Democratic witnesses. These facts will soon close the yawp of the Bourbon screamers who are predicting a unanimous report of the House committee in favor of TILDEN.

THE effort of the Democracy to make it appear that there was no violence, intimidation or fraud practiced in Louisiana by Democrats at the late election, is clearly disproved by the testimony taken before the Senate committee. For instance, before the Senate sub-committee engaged in investigating West Feliciana parish, JAMES MORGAN, a United States supervisor at a poll, testified that he saw colored men compelled to vote the Democratic ticket. The Commissioner at the Court House poll in Franciscille testified that names of colored men voting the Republican ticket were taken down, and they were notified they would be visited in a night or two, and, on his remonstrating, he was also threatened. Another witness swore that he had been forced to resign as a police juror, that his brother-in-law was killed, and that he himself was forced to abandon his home and leave the parish. These are samples of the statements that are made every day before these committees in Louisiana.

THE United States is the granary of the world, to which the millions of Europe look when short of breadstuffs. It is pretty evident that the wheat crop is only moderate for the world's supply, and will be insufficient for the next two years. The outlook should encourage farmers to improve every acre, so as to bring back our soil to its wheat growing qualities, and adopt the most thorough cultivation. The crops of the United States and Canada for five years past have been as follows:

	Bushels.		Bushels.
1870	287,746,000	1874	308,000,000
1871	230,722,000	1875	290,000,000
1872	249,097,000	1876	250,000,000
1873	281,372,000		

It is estimated that the United Kingdom will require for 1876-7 about 184,000,000 bushels for home use. It is noteworthy that in December last, the heaviest buyers in New York were Greeks.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

The metric system is to be introduced into the postoffice.

Slow and sure. Iowa built only eleven miles of railroad last year.

The time of grasshoppered pre-emptors on the public lands is to be extended for a year.

Greenbacks are actually worth more than silver coin in San Francisco at the present time.

Manitoba pays out a nim of her whole revenue to the public printer, but he is still a poor man.

Twenty thousand new farms of one hundred and sixty acres each were started on the public domain last year.

They think that the excess of shade trees at Savannah, keeping off the sun's rays, was one cause of the yellow fever scourge last summer.

The Pittsburgh Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor needs money, and no charitable organization can make better use of it.

Should there be another war, Tilden whould no doubt take equally as conspicuous a part in it as he did in the last. He wrecked railroads, then.

According to the Vicksburg *Herald* the negro is learning that a rolling stone gathers no moss, something that many Southern white people have never understood.

The largest donor to Harvard College last year accompanied his gift with the special injunction to keep it out of "Western stocks," or "any such stuff as Eastern railroads."

The fall of snow in Texas has deprived the herds of their grazing, and large numbers of cattle are dying of stavation. The condition is unprecedented in the history of the State.

The coal product of California is beginning to form an important feature. In addition to the mines already open, discoveries continue to be made of valuable coal deposits in different parts of the State.

Cremation is done for. A St. Louis chemist has discovered a process by which the human body may be reduced to a delightful perfume at a ridiculously small cost and in an inconceivably short space of time.

A co-operative grocery association of Worcester, Mass., has just declared a dividend of eight per centum on the capital stock and four per cent. on membership trade out of the profits of the last six months.

A white oak tree recently felled in Michigan measured twenty feet in circumference, and revealed three hundred and eighty rings in the grain; so it must have started about the time America was discovered.

Since the establishment of the United States life-saving service several years ago, 3,230 lives have been imperiled by shipwreck along the line of the coast where officers of the service have been stationed, and of this large number but forty-one lost their lives.

Wristlet parties are the latest folly. The ladies furnish the wristlets. Each pair is numbered, and one of each pair is put in a box and sold to a gentleman, who becomes the partner of the lady wearing the corresponding number.

An extensive trade. It is estimated that on an average a thousand buffalo are killed each day during the pleasant days of the hunting season, fifteen hundred men being on the ranges engaged in killing and preserving the hides and meat.

England talks of establishing schools of stenography and telegraphy as well as ordinary penmanship, the last named art to be slowly and carefully acquired for purposes of copying and to answer the needs of commercial correspondence.

Striking testimony to the demoralization in insurance rates is furnished by the fact that the statement of one of the Boston companies shows an increase of $1,000,000 in the amount at risk, while the company received $9,000 less in premiums during 1876 than in 1875.

A few years ago Australia imported a cargo of rabbits for the purpose of freeing the pastures from noxious weeds, and frightening mischievous animals from the grain fields. It is now importing weasels for the dissuasion of the rabbits, with a tolerably fair hope of having some day to import rattlesnakes to exhort the weasels

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FACTS:

1. They have been in the Advertising business for nearly thirty years, and given it constant attention and study during that time.
2. They have had, and continue to have, cordial business relations with all the newspapers and other periodicals in the United States and Canada.
3. Their record with all these publications is one of fair treatment, honorable dealing and prompt settlements.
4. In consequence of this, they can always have advertisements inserted at the publisher's *lowest rates*.
5. They are so acquainted with the entire press of the country that they can select the *best mediums* for any given purpose.
6. Having done advertising for all kinds of business, and noted the results to their customers, they recognize valuable suggestions as to the *size, style and position* which will make the most effective advertisement for the object to be attained.
7. Having frequent orders for a large number of papers, they can, in most cases, get the work done for less money than the advertiser would have to pay if he sent the order direct.
8. They examine all papers, note all omissions or irregularities, secure the strict fulfillment of every stipulation of the order, and submit full files for the inspection of the advertiser.
9. They give the advertiser the full benefit of the facilities and of their supervision *without charge*, a commission being paid by the publishers.
10. They submit estimates for any given list of papers, or for properly covering any given district.

If you have a systematic working up of any large enterprise, they assist in the preparation of circulars, pamphlets and general reading matter, in addition to newspaper advertising.

They invite a call from any parties who contemplate advertising in any way or for any amount.

S. M. PETTENGILL & CO.,

37 Park Row, New York.
701 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia.
Centennial Grounds, Philadelphia.
10 State Street, Boston.

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,

No. 61 Fourth Ave., Pittsburgh.

CHARTERED IN 1862.

BOARD OF MANAGERS.—George A. Berry, President; John Scott, Jas. Park, Jr., Vice Presidents. A. Bradley, J. L. Graham, A. S. Bell, Wm. K. Hunter, John L. Dilworth, F. Bahm, G. Follansbee, Robert C. Schmertz.
Chas. G. Milnor, Secretary and Treasurer.
SOLICITOR—John H. Bailey.

DRY GOODS:

1877. 1877. JANUARY.

Greatly Reduced PRICES.

MEDIUM AND FINE

Dress Goods!

Ladies' Cloth Cloaks!

LATEST DESIGNS.

CHOICE ASSORTMENT

FineFurs!

Extra Good Bargains will be offered in all the above Goods.

James Caldwell & Co.,

No. 115 and 117 FEDERAL ST.,

ALLEGHENY.

DISSOLUTION.

The partnership existing between JAMES DICKSON and GEO. W. McKIM, under the style of THE McKIM MANUFACTURING COMPANY, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons indebted to them are requested to make payment to JAMES DICKSON, who will use the firm name in liquidation.
JAMES DICKSON,
GEO. W. McKIM.

Pittsburgh, January 12, 1877.

The business of manufacturing will be continued by JOHN F. BUDKE and others, under the style of THE McKIM SHEET IRON, KEG AND MEASURE COMPANY.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.—THE partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned at Pittsburgh, Pa., under the names of E. W. McCLURE & CO. and McCLURE & GO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. E. W. McCLURE retiring from the business, which will continue to be carried on by G. T. RAFFERTY, under the name of McCLURE & CO. The claims and accounts due by or to the late firm will be settled at No. 14 Smithfield street, Pittsburgh, Pa., by G. T. RAFFERTY.
E. W. McCLURE.
G. T. RAFFERTY.

In retiring from the coke business, the undersigned asks for his succeeding partner the continuance of the patronage and favor which the late firm has enjoyed.
E. W. McCLURE.

Pittsburgh, Pa., January 1, 1877.

1876 Christmas. 1876

—:o:—

With the return of the season, I would most respectfully ask you to call and examine my large stock of goods suitable for Holiday Presents

In Engravings the line has never been excelled, and in Photographs, Chromos, Water Colors and Lithographs, I have a full and complete stock.

In the Department of Frames, to which special attention has always been given, will be found a large and varied assortment which, for superiority of manufacture and artistic design, cannot be excelled.

W. W. BARKER,

125 FIFTH AVENUE,
Pittsburgh, Pa.

BANK STATEMENTS.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE FARMERS' DEPOSIT NATIONAL BANK, AT PITTSBURGH, in the State of Pennsylvania, at the close of business, December 22, 1876.

RESOURCES.

Loans and Discounts	$1,420,194 85
Overdrafts	15,732 54
U. S. Bonds to Secure Circulation	100,000 00
Due from Approved Reserve Agents	152,355 08
Due from other National Banks	17,198 00
Due from State Banks and Bankers	71,941 12
Real Estate, Furniture and Fixtures	23,501 01
Current expenses and taxes paid	12,602 48
Checks and other Cash Items	941 94
Exchanges for Clearing House	23,462 54
Bills of Other National Banks	33,057 37
Fractional Currency, (including nickels)	243 41
Specie	3,134 46
Legal Tender Notes	145,000 00
Redemption Fund with U. S. Treasurer (5 per cent. of circulation)	4,500 00
	$2,038,449 72

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock Paid in	$ 300,000 00
Surplus Fund	400,000 00
Other Undivided Profits	56,660 49
National Bank Notes Outstanding	90,000 00
Individual Deposits subject to check	1,132,721 58
Due to other National Banks	11,117 91
Due to State Banks and Bankers	33,947 73
	$2,038,449 72

STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA, COUNTY OF ALLEGHENY, } SS.

I, S. George, Jr., Cashier of the above named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
S. GEORGE, Jr., Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 10th day of January, 1877.
E. T. CASSIDY, Notary Public.

Correct—Attest:
WM. WALKER,
JAS. MARSHALL,
SAM'L McGOGEE,
} Directors.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK, at Pittsburgh, Pa., at the close of business December 22, 1876.

RESOURCES.

Loans and Discounts		$1,728,912 40
U. S. Bonds to Secure Circulation		100,000 00
Other Stocks, Bonds and Mortgages		28,971 05
Due from approved Reserve Agents	$181,701 02	
Due from other National Banks	55,440 38	
Due from State Banks and Bankers	19,985 77	
		257,127 18
Real Estate		127,000 00
Current Expenses		7,109 46
Check and other Cash Items	$24,759 96	
Exchanges for Clearing House	29,423 56	
Bills of other Nation'l Banks	46,198 00	
Fractional Currency	4,742 41	
Legal Tender Notes	225,000 00	
		330,162 82
Redemption Fund with U. S. Treasurer, 5 per cent. of circulation		4,500 00
		$2,663,082 96

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock	$ 750,000 00
Surplus Fund	133,732 12
Circulating Notes, &c	90,000 00
Dividends Unpaid	2,802 50
Individual Deposits subject to check	$1,423,233 69
Certified Checks	4,013 35
Due to other National Banks	192,065 30
Due to State Banks and Bankers	137,215 50
	1,686,548 24
	$2,663,082 96

STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA, COUNTY OF ALLEGHENY, } SS.

I, John D. Scully, Cashier of the above named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
J. D. SCULLY, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 11th day of January, 1877.
S. SMITH, Notary Public.

Correct—Attest:
JAMES LAUGHLIN,
JOHN WILSON,
ALEXANDER NIMICK,
} Directors.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE PEOPLE'S NATIONAL BANK, at Pittsburgh, in the State of Pennsylvania, at the close of business, December 22, 1876.

RESOURCES.

Loans and Discounts	$1,220,914 04
Overdrafts	1,575 82
United States Bonds to secure circulation	900,000 00
Due from Approved Reserve Agents	216,328 30
Due from other National Banks	46,738 14
Due from State Banks and Bankers	17,569 86
Real Estate, Furniture and Fixtures	23,300 00
Current expenses and taxes paid	16,462 34
Checks and other Cash Items	10,454 84
Exchanges for Clearing House	33,093 07
Bills of other National Banks	19,263 00
Fractional Currency (including Nickels)	2,992 50
Legal tender notes	154,890 00
Redemption Fund with U. S. Treasurer, 5 per cent. of circulation	40,000 00
	$2,781,181 65

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	$1,000,000 00
Surplus fund	153,000 00
Other Undivided Profits	63,837 08
National Bank Notes Outstanding	860,000 00
Dividends Unpaid	366 00
Individual Deposits Subject to Check	723,751 28
Demand Certificates of Deposit	24,677 54
Due to State Banks and Bankers	17,555 79
	$2,781,181 65

STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA, COUNTY OF ALLEGHENY, } SS:

I, F. M. Gordon, Cashier of the People's National Bank, of Pittsburgh, Pa., do solemnly swear that the above statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
F. M. GORDON, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me, this 11th day of January, 1877.
GEO. I. WHITNEY, Notary Public.

Correct—Attest:
B. PRESTON
JOHN W. CHALFANT,
GEO. W. HAILMAN.
} Directors.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE GERMAN NATIONAL BANK, of Pittsburgh, in the State of Pennsylvania, at the close of business, December 22, 1876.

RESOURCES.

Loans and Discounts		$ 866,400 15
Overdrafts		1,706 94
U. S. Bonds to Secure Circulation		350,000 00
U. S. Bonds on hand		4,000 00
Other Stocks, Bonds and Mortgages		32,273 36
Due from Approved Reserve Agents	$ 98,260 67	
Due from other National Banks	131,120 94	
Due from State Banks and Bankers	4,386 78	
		233,768 39
Real Estate, Furniture and Fixtures		21,300 00
Current Expenses and Taxes Paid		4,152 32
Premiums Paid		625 00
Checks and other Cash Items	7,494 71	
Exchanges for Clearing House	11,206 62	
Bills of other National Banks	22,910 00	
Fractional Currency (including Nickels)	3,182 30	
Specie (including Gold Treasury Notes)	406 06	
Legal Tender Notes	133,700 00	
		178,988 69
Redemption Fund with U. S. Treasurer (five per cent. of circulation)		11,250 00
Due from U. S. Treasurer other than five per cent. redemption fund		7,082 70
		$1,649,107 30

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock	$ 250,000 00
Surplus Fund	136,000 00
Other Undivided Profits	13,093 83
National Bank Notes Outstanding	225,000 00
Dividends Unpaid	180 00
Individual Deposits subject to check	$991,085 89
Demand Certificates of Deposit	21,061 20
U. S. Deposits	20,862 81
Deposits of U. S. Disbursing Officers	216,114 34
Due to other National Banks	284,541 17
Due to State Banks and Bankers	412,828 14
	1,356,483 55
	$2,101,857 20

STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA, COUNTY OF ALLEGHENY, } SS.

I, Joseph Laurent, Cashier of the German National Bank of Pittsburgh, Pa., do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.
JOSEPH LAURENT, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 10th day of January, 1877.
S. SMITH, Notary Public.

Correct—Attest:
A. GROETZINGER,
PAUL HUGUS,
CHRISTIAN SIEBERT,
} Directors.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE ALLEGHENY NATIONAL BANK, at Pittsburgh, in the State of Pennsylvania, at the close of business, December 22, 1876.

RESOURCES.

Loans and Discounts		$ 908,683 25
Overdrafts		6,326 09
U. S. Bonds to secure Circulation		300,000 00
U. S. Bonds on hand		100,000 00
Other Stocks, Bonds and Mortgages		50,614 68
Due from Approved Reserve Agents	$ 70,926 74	
Due from other National Banks	30,299 21	
Due from State Banks and Bankers	10,091 03	
		101,316 98
Real Estate, Furniture and Fixtures		165,190 21
Current Expenses and Taxes Paid		13,110 51
Premiums Paid		16,062 50
Checks on Banks not in Clearing House		19,491 35
Exchanges for Clearing House		21,162 74
Bills of other National Banks		14,113 00
Fractional Currency (including Nickels)		1,366 75
Legal Tender Notes		135,000 00
Redemption Fund with U. S. Treasurer, five per cent. of Circulation		9,000 00
		$1,701,448 32

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	$ 500,000 00
Surplus Fund	160,000 00
Other Undivided Profits	28,324 81
National Bank Notes Outstanding	175,400 00
State Bank Notes Outstanding	2,256 00
Dividends Unpaid	3,666 50
Individual Deposits subject to Check	811,572 07
Due to other National Banks	4,548 29
Due to State Banks and Bankers	12,574 71
	$1,701,448 32

STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA, COUNTY OF ALLEGHENY, } SS:

I, W. McCandless, Cashier of the Allegheny National Bank, of Pittsburgh, Pa., do solemnly swear that the above statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
W. McCANDLESS, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 11th day of January, 1877.
S. SMITH, Notary Public.

Correct—Attest:
J. W. COOK,
R. B. RUHIE,
W. B. HAYES, JR.,
} Directors.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE FREEDMEN'S NATIONAL BANK, at Pittsburgh, in the State of Pennsylvania, at the close of business, December 22, 1876.

RESOURCES.

Loans and Discounts		$ 932,918 51
Overdrafts		749 32
U. S. Bonds to secure Circulation		250,000 00
U. S. Bonds to secure Deposits		200,000 00
U. S. Bonds on hand		950 00
Other Stocks, Bonds and Mortgages		61,790 00
Due from approved Reserve Agents	$278,202 66	
Due from other National Banks	62,890 98	
Due from State Banks and Bankers	904 41	
		341,998 05
Premiums Paid		14,783 73
Checks and other Cash Items	5,115 34	
Exchanges for Clearing House	23,014 62	
Bills of other National Banks	48,402 00	
Fractional Currency (including Nickels)	1,600 03	
Specie, including Gold Treasury Notes	4,415 20	
Legal Tender Notes	205,000 00	
		287,546 59
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer, (5 per cent. of circulation)		11,250 00
		$2,101,857 20

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock paid in	$ 400,000 00
Surplus Fund	100,000 00
Other Undivided Profits	20,142 65
National Bank Notes Outstanding	225,000 00
Dividends Unpaid	180 00
Individual Deposits subject to check	$991,085 89
Demand Certificates of Deposit	21,061 20
U. S. Deposits	20,862 81
Deposits of U. S. Disbursing Officers	216,114 34
Due to other National Banks	284,541 17
Due to State Banks and Bankers	412,828 14
	1,356,483 55
	$2,101,857 20

STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA, COUNTY OF ALLEGHENY, } SS.

I, Cyrus Clarke, Jr., Cashier of the Tradesmen's National Bank, of Pittsburgh, Pa., do solemnly swear that the above statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
CYRUS CLARKE, Jr., Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 11th day of January, 1877.
HENDERSON E. DAVIS, Notary Public.

Correct—Attest:
A. BRADLEY,
ANG. C. RISHER,
JNO. F. DRAVO,
} Directors.

DRY GOODS.

1877.

New Goods in Every One of

AT WIL

FINANCE AND TRADE.

TUESDAY EVENING, January 16, 1877.

The condition of affairs at the banks continues very quiet with as little change as usual in the leading features of the financial situation. The large volume of funds at the banks is still in excess of the commercial demand, and the banks are forced to content themselves with loaning such of their funds as they can find employment for and keeping the balance idle. Not much favor is shown to such second-class paper as will pay old nine and ten per cent. rates, as bankers are very firm in their opinion that small profits are better than any risks. Consequently rates are easy and are not fairly quotable above 6@8 per cent. on prime commercial paper at the banks, 5@6 per cent. on prime collaterals. Exchange is in fair supply and drafts on New York rule about at par in transactions between the banks. In other respects the financial situation is not materially altered.

—The abstract of the national bank statement published yesterday gave the totals of only the twenty-two reserve banks. This does not present a full view of the national banking resources of this city, as the First National of Birmingham and the four national banks of Allegheny are as much a part of the Pittsburgh national banking system as any of the reserve banks. For purposes of comparison, however, the totals of the reserve banks only were given yesterday, although we gave the items of the outside banks in the table. We give below an abstract of the statements of all the national banks of Pittsburgh and Allegheny, which affords a very clear idea of the condition of our banking resources:

Resources.	Jan. 12, 1878.	Dec. 17, 1875.
Loans and discounts	$21,885,041 58	$24,055,229 27
Bonds for circulation	7,091,500 00	8,440,900 00
With ex. agents	2,754,715 39	2,145,427 11
With other banks	1,229,627 84	1,122,379 41
Real estate and exp'ds	1,763,660 28	1,813,035 13
Cash and exch'ge items	17,203 47	493,207 92
Exchanges	440,946 52	443,097 41
Specie	78,396 12	41,945 66
Legal tenders	3,032,930 00	2,511,773 00
5 p cent. red'n fund	318,129 00	372,880 00
Totals	$39,188,256 96	$39,189,485 91
Liabilities.		
Capital stock	$11,338,340 00	$11,508,221 65
Surplus and profits	4,023,392 72	4,072,596 23
Circulation	6,101,700 00	7,581,037 00
Deposits	16,884,370 41	14,661,938 41
Due other banks	2,893,082 91	2,159,122 60
Totals	$39,188,256 91	$39,189,485 91
Number of banks	28	27

—A measure has been introduced into the New York Legislature to relieve the banks from the onerous taxation which they are undergoing in that State, and placing them on the same footing as regards taxation as any other business. This bill reveals all special taxes on banking capital as such, and provides that it shall be taxed only as personal property, on the same rate of valuation as other property in the city, town or ward where the bank is located. The total valuation for assessments shall not exceed the actual value of the property of the bank; and from such valuation shall be excluded all amounts invested in real estate, which latter shall be subject to State, county, municipal and other taxation in the same manner as other real estate is taxed. As the subject has become a very serious one to New York financial interests the bill will no doubt receive the consideration its importance deserves.

—The strength of the Government bond market was one of the prominent features in New York last week. The *Times* says that there was a considerable short interest in the market early in the week, and when it was discovered that bonds were being picked up in all directions for wealthy institutions and private capitalists, the covering process was quite important. At least $3,000,000 to $3,500,000 were taken for the account of leading banking institutions, including $1,000,000 bought by a California bank, and probably $2,000,000 more were picked up for smaller corporations and individual investors. These purchases materially reduced the supply of floating bonds and hence the great strength of the market in the late dealings. The reduction in the rates of interest by some of the large savings banks and the low prices for Government bonds have undoubtedly stimulated purchases by parties of moderate means, such purchases aggregating a considerable amount during the last few weeks. In railroad bonds the dealings were well distributed, but the market failed to respond in the degree looked for to the unanimity of opinion that State bonds were quiet, and without marked change, except in the case of Louisiana consols, which advanced 5 per cent. on small dealings.

—The New York banks having the largest amount of specie in their possession, as deposits or otherwise, last week, were as follows (figures of course representing the average for six days):

New York	$5,787,000
Commerce	2,997,400
Manufacturers	2,393,500
City	2,318,600
Mechanics' and Traders'	1,700,000
First National	1,713,400
Park	1,646,100
American Exchange	1,519,000
Fourth	1,554,700
Metropolitan	1,543,000
Merchants'	1,415,400
Third	1,412,700
Importers' and Traders'	1,200,300
Union	1,000,500
Phœnix	1,085,600
Citizens'	974,200
Nassau	876,400
Market	868,800
Leather Manufacturers'	683,100

—The Philadelphia *Ledger* says of the money market of that city: "While we do not hear of any material change in the rates for money, there is confessedly more demand at bank, and the most of those institutions complain of being short of funds, in the language of some of their presidents, 'poor.' This change from the flush supply for the last six months is sought to be accounted for in the fact of the recent heavy disbursements on account of interest and dividends, comparatively little of which has found its way back to bank. If this condition of the market holds many days we may naturally look for increased rates on the street."

[By Associated Press.]
Gold closed at 106¼.
MONEY.

NEW YORK, January 16.—Money 5@6 per cent. Prime mercantile paper 5@6 per cent. Customs receipts $394,000. The Assistant Treasurer disbursed $525,000. Clearings $32,000,000. Sterling 483½@486.

GOLD.

Gold opened at 106¾, fell off to 106¾, rose to 107 and closed at 106¾. Carrying rates 5@6 per cent. The rates advance was due to advices from Washington about silver legislation. Silver at London 57¾ pence per ounce; here bar silver is 132⅞ bid in greenbacks and 124½ bid in gold; silver coin 124¾ bid.

STOCKS AND BONDS.

Government bonds strong and higher with a heavy investment demand. Railroad bonds generally firm. State securities quiet; Tennessees lower. The stock market was unsettled and fluctuated frequently between strength and weakness. The chief features were a halt in the upward speculation in Western Union and a sharp decline in New Jersey Central, which was recovered at the close. Early in the day Western Union advanced to 75¾, but afterward fell off to 75¾ and closed at 75¼, seller sixty days; options were done at a difference of from ¼ to ¾ per cent. against ¾ yesterday. The decline in this stock was attributed by some to sales by a California party and by others to outside stock brought into the market in consequence of a reduction in the rates yesterday. The fact that the New York Central, Erie and Lake Shore roads had not advanced Eastern rates in accordance with the other trunk lines had a slight effect against the general market early in the day. New Jersey Central opened at 34, declined to 32¾, and closed at 34; Lake Shore advanced 1 per cent., and Michigan Central fell off ¼. Transactions about 100,000 shares, of which 47,000 were Western Union, 10,000 St. Paul, 15,000 Lake Shore, 4,000 Michigan Central, 4,000 Delaware, Lackawanna and Western and 11,000 New Jersey Central. The following were the closing quotations:

Stocks.			
West. Union Tel.	75½	N. J. Central	34
Quicksilver	12¼	Rock Island	101¾
Do. preferred	29	St. Paul	79
Pacific Mail	22¾	Do. preferred	91¾
Mariposa	6	Toledo & Wabash	20
Do. preferred	15	Ft. Wayne	100¾
Adams Express	102¼	Terre Haute	3¾
Wells-Fargo Ex	84¾	Do. preferred	14¾
American Ex	54½	Chicago & Alton	99
United States Ex	56	Do. preferred	110
New York Central	100¾	Ohio & Mississippi	20¾
Erie	9⅝	Del. & Lack	75¾
Do. preferred	17¾	Atlantic & P. Tel	10¾
Hartford	130	Belmont	2½
Do. preferred	133	Atlantic & P. pref.	7
Michigan Central	48⅝	Indiana Central	3¾
Lake Shore	58½	Bur & Quincy	117⅜
Panama	122½	Hannibal & St. Joe.	12¼
Illinois Central	79¾	Union Pac. stock	30¼
Cleve. and Pitts	91	Central Pac. bds	106¾
Northwestern	30¾	Union Pac. bds	103¾
Do. preferred	56¾	Do. land grants	101¾
C., C., C. & I	37	Do. S. F. bonds	91¾
GOVERNMENTS.			
U. S. coupons, 1881	114¾	U. S. 5-20's, 1867	112¼
5-20's, 1865	109¾	New 4½'s	108¾
5-20's, 1865, new	113¾	10-40's, registered	110¾
5-20's, 1867	113¾	10-40's, coupons	113¾
5-20's, 1868	116	Currency 6's	122½
STATE BONDS.			
Tennessee, old	41	Virginia, old	39
Tennessee, new	43	Missouri 6's	103¼
Virginia, new	39		

LONDON, January 16, 5 P. M.—The amount of bullion withdrawn from the Bank of England on balance to-day is £256,000. Consols 95 5 16. United States bonds—5-20's, 1865, 105½; do 1867, 108½; new 5's, 109½; 10-40's, 108¾. Railroad securities—New York Central 99; Erie 9½; preferred 17½.

PARIS, January 16.—Rentes 106 francs 22½ centimes.

FRANKFORT, January 16.—United States bonds—New 5's 102¾.

GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, TUESDAY, January 16, 1877.

The markets all round to-day were quiet and in some departments decidedly dull. The weather has been a little more favorable to travel in the city, so that customers could get about with some more ease, but the condition of trade is much the same as it was yesterday. The roads in the country have, of course, suffered from the thaw, and this had some depressing influence on the demands from outside dealers. Our merchants generally are resting now, waiting for the coming of spring and the revival of trade which comes with it. There are therefore no salient points in the market to note.

The receipts of the leading articles of produce in this city since our last are as follows:

Flour, bbls	2,860	Corn, car-hds	50
Wheat, bush	1,758	Butter, pkgs	61
Barley, bush	450	Bacon, lbs	2,393
Oats, bush	2,543	Bacon, tcs	121
Rye, bush	400	Potatoes, bush	923
Corn, bush	1,600	Hay, tales	234
		Apples, bbls	36

The quotations given in the following reports are prices realized in wholesale transactions, unless otherwise specified. On small sales, dealers will charge an advance. Prices of grain, unless stated to the contrary, are free in elevator.

Grain, Flour and Feed.

We have nothing new to report of the grain market, the demand being no better nor worse, and the supply continuing about as heretofore stated. Dealers still expect a rise, but there are no very reliable indications as to just when it will occur.

GRAIN—On wheat we quote thus: Prime red wheat $1 40@1 42 ₩ bushel; prime white $1 42@1 45; prime white $1 45@1 50. Old corn is now fairly out of market. On new prices are firm at following unchanged quotations: Ear 50@55c; prime shelled 51@53c. Oats are in good supply and quoted to-day as yesterday, at 39@39c ₩ bushel for prime white; mixed 38@39c. Rye is quoted to-day at 75@77c. Barley quiet and easier for choice; 75@80c for good to prime spring; prime fall $1 00; low grades 60c; market dull; bidding sales at the customary advance.

FLOUR—The market remains on the whole unchanged, with the prices firm at the rates given below: No. 1 white wheat flour $5 00 ₩ barrel; No. 1 amber do $4 90; No. 1 red wheat flour $4 75; Wisconsin $4 00@4 50; Minnesota $4 25@4 75; fancy St. Louis $5 00@5 50; pancake flour $5 25; Graham flour $4 75@5 25; cornmeal 70c ₩ bushel; oatmeal $6 75@7 00 ₩ barrel; kegs $3 75@4 00; rye flour $4 75@5 00 ₩ barrel.

HAY—Dealers report nothing now in the market for this article and we continue to quote as below. Wagon $12 00@14 00 ₩ ton; No. 1 timothy $13 00@15 00; No. 2 timothy $11 00@12 00 from first hands baled; Prairie—Upland $ 10 00@13 00; mixed $9 00@10 00.

MILL FEED—The advance reported yesterday was maintained to day, the market being quiet and unchanged. We quote bran at $14 00@15 00 ₩ ton; middlings $22 00@24 00; screenings and mixed stuffs $16 00@18 00; chopped feed $20 00@23 00.

Country Produce.

The market for nearly all kinds of country produce was decidedly flat, the supply passing the demand in a great variety of articles. The majority of alterations in our quotations are in the way of a decline.

APPLES—Good cooking and eating apples were in moderate demand only at $ 50@2 00 ₩ barrel.

APPLE BUTTER—Market quiet with sales at 40c ₩ gallon.

BEESWAX—Is quoted at 29@31c ₩ ℔.

BEANS—Are in fair demand at $2 00@2 25 for prime white navy. Lima beans, new crop, $4 50 per bushel.

BROOM CORN—Prices unchanged. Choice hurl 6@6¾c, no sugar; brush thin; will work up 5@5½c; medium green 4@4½c; red-topped and inferior not desired; crooked in fair demand at about 2½ cents off this price, according as to quality.

HIDES—Dull at present, and quoted at 3@3½c ₩ ℔.

SHAKER DRIED CORN—9c ₩ ℔.

ONIONS—Scarce but at present, and quoted at $2 75@3 00 ₩ bbl, but this rate is not expected to last long.

HONEY—California comb 22c ₩ ℔.

CRANBERRIES—Supply sufficient and market dull. Quotations are $10 00 ₩ bbl; $3 25@3 50 ₩ bushel.

CIDER—Prices range from 3½ 5@4 50 barrel delivered, for common; $5 00@5 50 for extra choice.

DRIED FRUITS—Market decidedly slow, hardly enough being done to fix quotations. We quote dried apples at 4@5c ₩ ℔ for prime; dried peaches 9c; evaporated peaches 35c.

DRIED PEAS—There is a moderate demand for new crop at $1 00@1 50 ₩ bushel.

BUTTER—The market is pretty thoroughly stocked with both prime and lower grade butter. On creamery roll there is but little in the market. Its tendency being toward the East, but of choice dairy roll there is plenty. We quote choice solid packed 17@17c per ℔; do roll 16@16c; choice dairy rolls 12@12c.

LIVE POULTRY—Chickens quiet at $5 50@5 75 per cwt for prime; $7 25@7 50 per bbl.

DRESSED POULTRY—Chickens are quoted at 6@6½c ₩ ℔ for choice; 7½@8

CITY MATTERS.

For seventy-five cents per month the DAILY COMMERCIAL will be mailed to travelers or to subscribers who are temporarily absent from Pittsburgh. The address of the paper will be changed as often as is desired.

Weather Report.

OFFICE OF THE OBSERVER, U. S. SIG. SERV., ROOM 53, FIRST NATIONAL BANK, PITTSBURGH, PA., January 16, 1877.

Time.	Bar.	Th'r.	Hum	Wind—Dir.	Wind—Miles P hour	Weath
7 A. M.	29.765	41	73	N. W.	8	Cloudy
2 P. M.	30.071	70	67	N. W.	12	Cloudy
9 P. M.	30.318	28	77	N.	2	Cloudy

Mean barometer...30.118 Highest thermom... 50
Mean thermom.... 31.5 Lowest thermom.... 28
Rainfall..... 0.15

If Your Liver is Out of Order

use Dr. Jayne's Sanative Pills; they will remove biliousness and cure any costive tendency. MWS*

Western University.

A course of weekly lectures on experimental chemistry will be delivered in the lecture room of the Western University, beginning Thursday, January 18th, at 8 P. M., by Francis C. Phillips, Professor of Chemistry. The course will include about twenty lectures, which will be fully illustrated by experiments. Fee for the course $5.

Bread for the Poor.

Messrs. Kanaga & MacDonald, of the Seventh Avenue Hotel, will distribute bread to the worthy poor as follows: To-day (Wednesday), 250 loaves, between the hours of eight and ten A. M.; and on Saturday next 250 more loaves at the same hours. To do this the above gentlemen keep their bakery going all night.

Boy Drowned.

Shortly before noon yesterday Mr. Frank Hunnings, draughtsman in the City Engineer's office, received the sad intelligence that his little son had been drowned in Girty's Run a few hours before. From information received it appears that the lad was coasting, and descending a bank, ran into the stream which had been swollen so as to weaken the ice. He was plunged into the water and was drowned before assistance could reach him. At latest accounts the body had not been recovered.

Coroners' Inquest.

Coroner Thomas held an inquest yesterday on the body of Rachel Galbraith, who died suddenly at her house, on the line of the Pennsylvania Railroad, beyond Thirty-third street, in the Thirteenth ward. Her husband is engaged on the railroad, and left her at home about six o'clock in the morning. She was in bed when he left, and when he returned at noon, he found her still in bed, dead. She had been ill for several years, and the jury returned a verdict of death from natural causes. She was forty-one years of age, and leaves a grown up child.

Painful Accident.

John Sbarra, conductor of yard shifting engine 782, at outer depot yards of Pennsylvania Railroad Company, while drilling a train at Lawrenceville stepped between the cars to make a cut. After pulling the pin he attempted to step out from between the cars, and in so doing his left foot caught in the spring of the switch. The moving cars struck and knocked him down and the wheels of the car passed over his left ankle, rendering amputation necessary. He also sustained by the fall a compound fracture of the right thigh.

Shockingly Burned.

A little daughter of Mr. Wm. Beckett, carpenter, residing at Homewood, was shockingly burned yesterday, at the house of a neighbor, by her clothes taking fire, while reaching to the mantle piece for some article which she wanted. She rushed from the house towards home, with her garments all ablaze, and was met by her father, who rolled her over in the snow and slush, and put out the fire. She was terribly burned, and may not recover. She is about eight years of age. Dr. Marshall attended her.

Increased Freight Rates.

The rate on all Eastern-bound grain, flour and fourth-class freight has been increased five cents per hundred pounds by the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago, the Pittsburgh, Cincinnati and St. Louis and Baltimore and Ohio Railroads, taking effect yesterday. The rates are: From Chicago to Baltimore and Washington, fourth-class grain and flour, 30c., 35c., 70c.; Philadelphia, 40½c., 36c., 72c.; New York, 46c., 40c., 80c.; Boston, 50c., 45c., 90c.; Albany, 40, 36c., 70c.; Pittsburgh, 22½c., 20c. This is in fact an advance of 10c., as it was more freight. The Lake Shore and Michigan Central refused to join in the advance.

What Has Been the Cause?

All the magistrates of the two cities, Mayors and aldermen, agree in stating that there is an abnormal scarcity of criminal cases, the number decreasing in reverse ratio to the increase of Murphy's followers. Cases of assault and battery or of violence are rare, while even drunks and disorderlies are few and far between.

Thomas W. Davis, Esq., Collector of Internal Revenue for the consolidated district including the counties of Allegheny, Westmoreland, Washington, Fayette and Greene, informed our reporter yesterday that not a single revenue beer stamp had been bought at his office on Monday or Tuesday, though the first named is usually a busy day. As a rule there are nearly sixty breweries in his district, such a state of affairs is certainly anomalous. He also says that in the period mentioned but two or three liquor barrel stamps have been called for.

There can be little doubt but that the Murphy movement, coupled with the unprecedented business depression in this section, have combined to produce this condition of things. What proportion of influence each has had in bringing about such a result we leave to the curious to determine for themselves.

Mortality in the City.

Dr. Snively, Health Physician, furnishes the following report of the mortality in the city during the week ending January 13, showing an increase over last week:

Causes of death—Measles, 4; scarlet fever, 3; erysipelas, 1; smallpox, 6: cancer of calcus, 1; cancer of stomach, 2; cancer (not specified), 1; phthisis pulmonalis, 5; meningitis, 3; apoplexy, 2; paralysis, 1; infantile convulsions, 3; croup; 4. bronchitis, 2; bronchial catarrh, 3; pneumonia, 5; congestion of lungs, 3; softening of brain, 1; dysentery, 1; obstruction of the intestines, 1; old age, 4; debility, 1; drowned, 2; unknown, 2. Total, 64.

Color—White: males, 33; females, 30. Colored: males, 1.

Social relations—Married, 18; single, 40; widows, 5.

Nativity—Pittsburgh, 35; other parts of the United States, 9; England, 2; Germany, 9; Ireland, 6; Wales, 1; other foreigners, 2.

Localities—City wards, 61; Mercy Hospital, 1; Orphan Asylum, 2.

Age—Of these, 10 were under one year; from 1 to 2 years, 8; from 2 to 5 years, 13; from 5 to 10 years, 5; from 15 to 20 years, 1; from 20 to 30 years, 10; from 30 to 40 years, 7; from 40 to 50 years, 4; from 50 to 60 years, 6; from 60 to 70 years, 4; from 70 to 80 years, 4; from 80 to 90 years, 3.

Helping the Poor.

The Ladies' Relief Society of Allegheny relieved in the month of December 483 families, distributed, including twenty-seven Brewer fund orders, 8,775 bushels of coal, 1,877 pounds of flour, 55 pounds of coffee, 8¼ pounds of tea, 59 pounds of sugar, 37½ pounds of rice, 39 quarts of molasses, 21½ pecks of potatoes, 81 quarts of beans, 26½ pecks of cornmeal, 2 pounds of soap, 21 mackerel, 1 pound of cora starch, 7 pounds of lard, 2 pounds of cracked wheat, 2 codfish, 1 pound of soda biscuit, 6 pounds of hominy, 5 loaves of bread, 1,133¾ yards of flannel, 36¾ yards of canton flannel, 368½ yards of muslin, 507½ yards of calico, 34 yards of ticking, 30 yards of dress goods, 60¼ yards of jeans, 317 pairs of shoes, 4 blankets, 12 comforts, 167 partly-worn garments, 1 coat, 4 hats, 35 pairs new woolen stockings, 5 new woolen scarfs, new woolen hood.

During the month the following donations were received: 3,100 bushels of coal from Addison Lysle, 100 bushels of coal from R. H. Knox, 1 package of clothing, 1 package, men's merino shirts, merino drawers, shawls, overshoes, vests, pantaloons, comforters, dresses, &c., from Messrs. R. B. & H. Shields, Mrs. Parker, Mrs. Pargeter, Mrs. Thomas Williams, Mrs. Elliott, Mr. Josiah King, Mrs. Gamsin, Mrs. Munson and Boggs & Buhl.

Decrease in Tax Assessment.

The County Commissioners have thus far received returns from about seventy out of the one hundred and twenty districts of the county, showing a large decrease compared with the last triennial assessment. The greatest decrease is in the East End wards, and next to them in the townships. In the Twenty-third ward there has been a decrease of 44¼ per cent.; in the Twenty-fourth ward, 35½ per cent.; in the Twenty-sixth ward, 34 per cent.; in the Twenty-eighth ward, 26 per cent.; in the Thirty-fifth ward, 31½ per cent.; in the Ninth ward, 28⅝ per cent.; in the Tenth ward, 26⅜ per cent.; in the Eleventh ward, 34½ per cent.; in Chartiers' borough 44 per cent.; in Millvale borough, 22 5 9 per cent.; in Verona borough, 28 per cent.; in West Elizabeth borough, 28½ per cent.; in Baldwin borough, 29½ per cent.; in Collier borough, 31 per cent.; in Lower St. Clair township, 52 per cent.; in Penn township 42 per cent.; in Reserve township, 40 1-6 40½ per cent.; in Scott township, 36 1-7 per cent.; in Stone township, 32 per cent.; in Union township, 25 7-10 per cent. About one-half of the township have thus far been returned. In those not returned there will be an average decrease of about fifteen per cent. In a large number of wards not mentioned here, the decrease ranges from five to fifteen per cent.

ANOTHER DISASTROUS DAY.

The Monongahela a Raging Maelstrom,

Destroying What Sunday's Disaster Spared.

Barges, Boats, Flats, Tipples, Docks and Bridges Sunk, Wrecked or Carried Away by the Water Demon---The Youghiogheny River and Turtle Creek Disgorge Their Mountains of Ice---A Break-Up in the Allegheny---The Ice Reaches the Suspension Bridge at 2:15 This Morning---The River Rises Three Feet in Fifteen Minutes.

The Monongahela wharf was thronged again yesterday by the coal and river men who were interested, as well as by masses of spectators, who were drawn by curiosity in consequence of the authenticated and accumulating reports that the Monongahela threatened a flood of huge proportions. Shortly after dawn yesterday morning a dispatch from Morgantown bore the sad tidings that the river had risen twenty-three feet at that point during the night, and was still swelling at the rate of two feet per hour. A continuous stream of telegrams from points lower down indicated that all the tributary streams as far as the Youghiogheny were discharging their oceans of ice and flood, threatening to swell the Monongahela into

A RAGING TORRENT.

Hearts that had beat high with gladness over the escape of their property from destruction by Sunday's disaster became despondent, and the ousel of the angry flood was awaited with intense anxiety. At eleven o'clock A. M. the ice in the Youghiogheny gave way, and as floe after floe and gorge after gorge dashed down, tipples, docks and rafts, barges, flats and boats were hurled to destruction. About the same moment came the intelligence that the gorge in Turtle Creek had broken, tearing away the Moss Side township and railroad bridges. To crown all, came the ominous news that the avalanche of ice was even more furious than that of Sunday, and there was clenching of teeth and heightened pulsation among those who had property at stake. And well might the boldest shudder. Scarce a tipple or a dock has been left standing along the entire line of the Monongahela and Youghiogheny, while the water craft have been torn by the remorseless torrent, and either scattered into splinters by the surge or hurled down with the flood to almost certain destruction.

To escape Sunday's impending disaster, Messrs. Brown & Co., James O'Neil, T. J. Bigley, John F. Dravo and John Porter had run their crafts into the Yough. above McKeesport for safety. Sad to say all their boats with their contents were lost.

THE GORGE SWEPT ON RESISTLESSLY,

and as it neared the city its progress was watched with anxious forebodings. Swallowing in its course the beached craft on either side, tearing up trees by their very roots, tipples and docks from their staunch foundations, the angry flood, crested with the ice king, bore down toward the city, shaking the very piers of the bridges. As it approached the Smithfield street structure, many an anxious eye was cast at the stout fleet of loaded boats, moored to the pier, that had bravely withstood the shock of Sunday's gorge. Hour after hour the ropes held firmly; additional ropes were secured and the issue awaited with interest. The tugboat Josh Cook, headed up stream, pushed against the boats, somewhat relieving the strain. It was fondly hoped and generally believed that the worst was past, but at five minutes past four o'clock in the afternoon, the strands of some of the ropes, worn away where they rounded the upper side of the pier, by the constant friction of the ice, as floe after floe was hurried against them, parted, and a portion of the fleet floated off, despite the efforts of the Josh Cook to tow them out of the reach of the ice.

At 4:15 P. M. two more boats were cut loose by the breaking of one more floated off; at 4:23, six, and at 4:30 the balance of

THE FLEET STARTED DOWN THE RIVER.

There were several men on board, who could have saved themselves by stepping to the Josh Cook, but they preferred to go with the fleet, seeming to feel secure in the fact that several skiffs were within reach.

THE LOSSES.

The owners of this fleet, numbering we believe twenty-eight boats and containing about 300,000 bushels of coal, are Messrs. Keeting & Co., N. J. Bigley, J. McCloskey, Joe Walton and Mr. Robinson. The latter loses by this disaster no less than twelve boats and four flats.

Other additional losses are stated as follows; of course, it is as yet impracticable to make a complete list.

W. H. Brown's Sons lost one empty barge, which floated off. Two of their loaded barges were carried off on Sunday were sunk yesterday at Freedom. One of their model barges with 18,000 bushels of coal sunk at Saltsburg.

J. F. Dravo lost 60,000 bushel of coke at the foot of Twelfth street.

The towboat Lark was sunk at Painter's Mills landing.

Riddle, Coleman & Co. lost a coalboat at their landing.

MISCELLANEOUS NOTES.

Several sections of docks passed the city at 3:30 P. M.

The model barge Moses Dean, of Gray's Iron Line, was seen on Monday passing Wheeling, twisted out of shape.

At West Newton the engine room of C. E. Mackie & Co.'s paper manufactories was flooded, necessitating the stoppage of the mills.

Moore's distillery, at Moore's station, had also to succumb to the inundation of the Youghiogheny.

The Jim Brown has been raised by the Abe Hay and the Dexter.

The Grand Lake and her tows are safe, as is also the John Dippold with her empty fleet. The latter is at Bellair.

The head of Montgomery's Island at Wheeling is covered with coal barges and other property.

The Monongahela rose at Geneva 20 feet in 12 hours yesterday. During a portion of the afternoon the rise was at the rate of three feet per hour.

Fortunately the damage at McKeesport is light.

WAIFS FROM SUNDAY'S WRECK.

The report that the Coal Bluff was sunk and the Veteran damaged at the mouth of the Beaver is authoritatively contradicted. Both boats were all right yesterday.

A loadened coal boat, marked I. T. R., sunk at Willow's Hollow. Floating past McCaskey's yard at Freedom, the boat lost a coil of line worth $200. It was got ashore by some of the men employed about the yard.

The Park Painter and the J. D. Johnston went to the rescue of the Seven Sons, which lay in the Allegheny disabled, and got her into trim.

The Charley Brown, Nellie Speer and Joseph Walton are moored in a safe harbor between the abutments of the Point and Union bridge. Captain Walton estimates the damage of the Joseph Walton at $1,000.

The loss of Joseph Walton & Co., at Portsmouth, foots up nine barges, the cargoes of three of which belong to the Gaylord Rolling Mill Company. At Cincinnati the firm loses thirty-three empties and seven laden barges.

The loss at home consists of one laden barge sunk in the Allegheny near the Point; one laden barge seen passing Wheeling on Monday, and eight empty flats adrift. All their tipples and laden packages are safe so far as reported.

Two tipples, one at Greenfield bend and one at Monongahela City, were destroyed on Monday night.

The Joseph Warner is estimated at $12,000. She is about two years old, has the machinery of the defunct steamer Valid, and is owned by Captain Hiram Warne.

The Alexander Foster, sunk at Homestead Sunday morning, belongs to Joseph Walton, J. Y. Fairfield and J. B. Heaning. She was rebuilt in 1873 and was valued at $7,000. Insured in the Merchants and Manufacturers' of this city for $4,000. The Foster was struck on the larboard side. If the present flood does not interfere she will be raised.

At Watson's landing, mouth of Beck's run, R. & P. Watson lose four coal boats, four barges and one fuel boat. J. S. Cunningham & Co. lose three coal boats and J. S. Neel loses one coal boat.

It is reported to-day that Wm. Neel had lost four barges opposite McKeesport. They were in great jeopardy but were saved.

One of Captain Dippold's ladened barges is stranded on the south bank, below the Smithfield street bridge. Three others are sunk, and two, still afloat, are being conveyed by the Reindeer and Charley McDonald.

The Lioness brought up two model barges from Brown's lower landing—one of ore and one of coal.

The Rise in the Allegheny.

Dispatches received last night from various points on the Allegheny river report a rapid rise in that stream. At noon the ice was running out of the Kiskiminitis, a short distance above Freeport, causing a break up in the Allegheny at that point, which, it was thought, would extend to this city during the night. The reports from Kittanning, Oil City and other towns above Freeport say the ice is still solid, and although the river was rising, the weather was getting colder, and the indications were that there would be no break up in those localities at present.

The boat owners were not at all apprehensive of any danger from Allegheny ice during the night. The high water from the stream abreast of the city was from the Monongahela, and it would require a considerable rise in the Allegheny to permit the ice to run out should there be a break up. Should it reach here this morning, or at any time to day, while the Monongahela maintains its present stage, it would not come with that crushing force which characterized its advent on the other river, and hence there is little danger of a repetition of the disastrous flood of Sunday last. The only valuable property in this vicinity that would be endangered by a heavy and violent passage of ice from the Allegheny is lying at the several landings on the Ohio river, at and a short distance below Sawmill Run, and consists of a number of boats and barges belonging to John A. Wood & Sons, Joseph Walton & Co., W. H. Brown, Simpson Horner & Co., and Neel & Oliver.

THE ICE-TIDE REACHES THE CITY AT 2:15 THIS MORNING.

Contrary to general expectation, the ice in the Allegheny began to run out this morning. At 2:15 A. M. a COMMERCIAL reporter, stationed at the Suspension bridge, heard grating, grinding and crashing sounds against the bridge piers, and it at once became evident that large fields of heavy ice were speeding rapidly down with the current, where a few minutes before the water was almost motionless. The rise in the river was so rapid that the water could be plainly seen creeping up the wharf toward Duquesne way, and at this writing—2:30 P. M., it had attained a height of twenty-five feet at the bridge, a rise of four feet after midnight. There were several empty flats moored at the wharf on the Allegheny side, both above and below the Suspension Bridge, and these were struck by a heavy field of ice and carried away. As we write the tugs along the Allegheny, near the Point, are sounding vigorous notes of warning with their whistles, which are answered by the boats at Sawmill Run, showing that the rivermen are on the alert and prepared for the worst.

RISING RAPIDLY.

Latest.—From 2:45 to 3 A. M., the Allegheny rose three feet, and the ice came down in larger fields. The flats and boats on the Pittsburgh side are being driven on shore. The current, fortunately, is not over two and half miles per hour. Standing on the St. Clair street bridge, the structure appears to quiver as field after field of ice dashes against the pier. Rivermen are busy securing their craft, and Duquesne way is intersected by cables at frequent intervals.

The prospects are that the cellars in the lower portion of the city will be flooded by morning.

THE COMMERCIAL'S DISPATCHES.

LATE DISPATCHES.

HULTON, PA., January 17, 1 A. M.—River remains closed at this point. There is a small gorge here and a larger one about five miles above. The latter is twenty feet high.

SCRUBGRASS, January 17, 1 A. M.—River closed but shows signs of breaking up.

OIL CITY, PA., January 16 9:30 P. M.—No visible change in river. No prospect of a rise soon.

FREEPORT, PA., January 16, 8 P. M.—River about the same as this morning, twenty inches and stationary. Weather cold.

FREEPORT, PA., January 16, 9 P. M.—The ice has stopped at the island near Freeport. The ice from the Kiskeminitas river ran out into the Allegheny to-day and is gorged at Parnassus. No damage done.

FURTHER DAMAGE BELOW.

IRONTON, O., January 16.—The river has risen about fifteen feet since the last report, and is still rising rapidly. A Parkersburg telegram reports 33 feet and rising eight inches an hour. The Charleston, West Virginia and Middleport gorge gave way at 9 o'clock last night, sinking the Katy Did and breaking seventy-four timbers off the Crossley. Captain Hudson telegraphs that the Ohio River Transportation Company's boats are all safe. The Pomeroy gorge passed Huntington at 11 P. M. to-day.

CINCINNATI, POMEROY AND GALLIPOLIS.

CINCINNATI, January 16.—River forty-two feet nine inches and rising about three inches per hour. Ice less heavy, but sufficient to prevent navigation. The Champion made an attempt to go below after lost barges, but was compelled to return.

The *Commercial's* Pomeroy special says: River rising rapidly; five feet will overflow Front street. A special to the same paper from Gallipolis says: The Middleport gorge commenced passing last night and fifteen or twenty barges had passed there in the forenoon. The steamer H. Pierpont is reported to have sunk with a barge load of iron, at Point Pleasant yesterday. The river at Gallipolis is rising seven inches per hour.

THE OHIO RISING AT POINT PLEASANT AND POMEROY.

CINCINNATI, O., January 16.—The *Gazette's* Point Pleasant special reports a rise here in the Ohio of 19½ feet in the past twenty-four hours and the river full of ice from bank to bank.

The *Commercial's* Madison special says: A hail supposed to be that of the Calumet lodged on the marine ways this afternoon, and efforts are being made to secure it. The cabin and upper works of the Bancock City passed down at 8 A. M. The Kentucky river is pouring out a forest of drift and the Ohio is rising three inches per hour. It is thought the houses along the river front at Madison will be inundated.

DAMAGE AT WHEELING.

WHEELING, W. VA., 16.—The creek here, in gorging last evening, overflowed the pike in several places, carried away one bridge and badly damaged a few others.

LATEST FROM THE UPPER MONONGAHELA.

BROWNSVILLE, PA., January 16, 7 P. M.—The river is thirty-eight feet and is still rising slowly. The water is now above the gauge marks.

Morgantown reports show twenty-seven feet six inches and stationary at that point.

At Greensport there is thirty-six feet ten inches and the river there has commenced to fall.

THE CRAFT ESTATE.

Decision of the Supreme Court in the Case of Sproul and Wife vs. Mrs. Bloomer.

On the 18th of November, 1870, James S. Craft, a well known citizen of Pittsburgh, died leaving three children, Mrs. Caroline Bloomer, widow, Mrs. Cornelia R. Sproul, wife of Isaac Sproul and Charles C. Craft. His estate, consisting of real and personal property, was valued at $600,000. In September, 1869, Mr. Craft made his will, giving his entire estate to Mrs. Bloomer, who resided with him as his housekeeper. He had been engaged in stock speculation at the time, and, under the depression consequent upon the memorable "black Friday," apprehended that his estate might not be more than sufficient to keep Mrs. Bloomer. He subsequently expressed satisfaction with his will, and made nothing about making any change until he was on his deathbed. Then, at the request of Mrs. Bloomer, he called in counsel, with a view to having another written, but postponed making any. Two days before his death he called Mrs. Sproul, Mrs. Bloomer and his son Charles, to his room, and said to them that he had provided each of them with homes—that he considered settled. As to the rest, his daughter, Mrs. Bloomer, knew his wishes and would carry them out; and if one got a little more than another, there should be no wrangling or contention. They all expressed themselves satisfied, and he made no other will than that mentioned.

About a year after her father's death, Mrs. Bloomer conveyed to her brother Charles, lands in Chartiers township valued at $200,000, and in one-third of the estate, and executed a declaration of trust, about the same time, in favor of Mrs. Sproul and her children, for property embracing stocks, mortgages, and undivided interests in lands, worth, in all, about $40,000 less than one-third of the estate. This declaration was accepted by Mrs. Sproul, and acted upon for about two years. In the meantime, Mrs. Bloomer had taken up her residence in Washington City, and in the spring of 1874 Sproul and wife filed a bill in equity, praying that an account be taken; that Mrs. Bloomer be decreed to pay to Mrs. Sproul her just proportion; that the declaration of trust be annulled, or made conformable to its true intent and meaning; that Mrs. Bloomer be dismissed from the trust, or some person residing within the jurisdiction of the court be appointed to act in conjunction with her, or that she give security for the proper execution of the trust, and, in the meantime that a receiver be appointed, and the trustee enjoined from intermeddling with the trust estate. An injunction was granted and a receiver appointed, and subsequently W. G. Hawkins, Esq., (now Judge of the Orphans' Court) was appointed master. In his report, the master states that five issues were raised by the bill and answer, two of which looked to the revocation of the trust declared by Mrs. Bloomer and the vesting of one-third of the Craft estate in Mrs. Sproul absolutely; and the remaining three to the discharge of Mrs. Bloomer from the trusteeship and the appointment of a successor.

The decree was, in substance, that the injunction be made perpetual; that the defendant, Mrs. Bloomer, be discharged as trustee under the indenture of trust; that she fully account for the estate forming the subjects of the trust; that she assign to her successor in trust, upon the receipt of the will and desire of the Republicans of said city, at the ensuing primary election, and for the further purpose of allaying unjust and unwarranted criminations and recrimination ensuing said primary election; therefore,

Resolved, That in each and every precinct in said city, the officers holding said primary election shall, if at all possible to do so, use the registered list of Republicans as used at the last general election,

Resolved, That in holding said primary elections none but Republicans shall be allowed to vote, and that a list of the votes, with the number of ballots, shall be preserved for reference.

Resolved, That each candidate for the office of Mayor, and each candidate for the office of City Treasurer shall have the privilege of selecting or naming some well known Republican in each precinct to act as supervisor and vouch for the fairness and justness of the election.

Mr. Fetterman offered an amendment to the last resolution, that the four candidates for Treasurer select one, in each precinct, to act as supervisor, etc.

After some discussion was had Mr. Fetterman withdrew his amendment.

Mr. Bigelow moved to lay the resolution on the table, and called the yeas and nays on his motion.

The call was ordered and the vote was: yeas, 55; nays, 18. So the resolutions were adopted.

THE PRESIDENTIAL QUESTION.

Mr. Fetterman then submitted the following:

Resolved, That this committee, representing the Republican voters of Pittsburgh and speaking in their name, heartily approve of the movement now in progress looking to having another written, but postponed making any. Two days before his death he called Mrs. Sproul, Mrs. Bloomer and his son Charles, to his room, and said to them that he had provided each of them with homes—that he considered settled. As to the rest, his daughter, Mrs. Bloomer, knew his wishes and would carry them out; and if one got a little more than another, there should be no wrangling or contention. They all expressed themselves satisfied, and he made no other will than that mentioned.

About a year after her father's death, Mrs. Bloomer conveyed to her brother Charles, lands in Chartiers township valued at $200,000, and in one-third of the estate, and executed a declaration of trust, about the same time, in favor of Mrs. Sproul and her children, for property embracing stocks, mortgages, and undivided interests in lands, worth, in all, about $40,000 less than one-third of the estate. This declaration was accepted by Mrs. Sproul, and acted upon for about two years. In the meantime, Mrs. Bloomer had taken up her residence in Washington City, and in the spring of 1874 Sproul and wife filed a bill in equity, praying that an account be taken; that Mrs. Bloomer be decreed to pay to Mrs. Sproul her just proportion; that the declaration of trust be annulled, or made conformable to its true intent and meaning; that Mrs. Bloomer be dismissed from the trust, or some person residing within the jurisdiction of the court be appointed to act in conjunction with her, or that she give security for the proper execution of the trust, and, in the meantime that a receiver be appointed, and the trustee enjoined from intermeddling with the trust estate. An injunction was granted and a receiver appointed, and subsequently W. G. Hawkins, Esq., (now Judge of the Orphans' Court) was appointed master. In his report, the master states that five issues were raised by the bill and answer, two of which looked to the revocation of the trust declared by Mrs. Bloomer and the vesting of one-third of the Craft estate in Mrs. Sproul absolutely; and the remaining three to the discharge of Mrs. Bloomer from the trusteeship and the appointment of a successor.

The decree was, in substance, that the injunction be made perpetual; that the defendant, Mrs. Bloomer, be discharged as trustee under the indenture of trust; that she fully account for the estate forming the subjects of the trust; that she assign to her successor in trust, upon the receipt of the will and desire of the Republicans of said city, at the ensuing primary election, and for the further purpose of allaying unjust and unwarranted criminations and recriminations